INSURANCE
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PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL XXI NO 215 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

'GANDHI-ADJOURNMENT' MOTION TALKED OUT

Out Of The Gloaming.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru writing about Jails and Justice,—they always go together,—says Justice is not altogether blind in India, but keeps an eye open. She does, but is sometimes squint-eyed for Imperial reasons.

* * * *

He states that 45 agriculturists were transported for life for participating in an agrarian riot. Doesn't he know that the Andamans are a health, social and missionary centre,—provided the prisoners can survive the killing kindness of the officers?

* * * *

Then, says the Pundit, our system of government is super-imposed from above and supports itself by hanging on pegs. Pegs are essential to the administration in this thirsty land, and we sometimes wonder where our Empire-builders would have been without them.

* * * *

"Our conviction is," writes "Roy's Weekly" "that the Princes Protection Bill should have been held over till after the Federation." The Princes and the Government are, perhaps, cute enough to know that Federation is never coming, and that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

* * * *

As for the Editor's "conviction," the Bill is meant for many more such convictions, and the Princes won't be satisfied until the papers in the two Indias march hand-in-hand as equals.

* * * *

The W.P. Constitution must be like a Will-o'-the-Wisp, for the more you run after it the farther away it goes. The J.P.C. report will see the light of the day in 1936; Provincial Autonomy perhaps in 1936, and Federation—well, mum's the word for it.

* * * *

Our God-fearing millowners believe in a 60-hour week for the workers—for they know that an idle mind is a devil's workshop.

* * * *

It is Sir Victor Sassoon's anxiety for shareholders which made him oppose any shortening of hours, which means increased costs,—for, how are his poor shareholders to live without their dividends?

* * * *

They all—fat millowners, highly paid bureaucrats and others—believe that our workers loiter about a good deal and don't put in intensive work. The owners, of course, work ceaselessly for profit—that's why our mill industry is in a process of liquidation.

* * * *

Our State Councillors are satisfied with small things. Sir N. Choksey moved a resolution for increasing cinchona plantations; the Public Health Commissioner opposed it, and Sir N. Choksey was satisfied and withdrew his resolution. Another landmark in India's march to Swaraj!

* * * *

Sir H. Haig opposing the Andamans resolution said, the public need have no apprehension that the prisoners were badly treated. And was not terrorism a canker in the body politic?

* * * *

The process of Indianisation is going forward with a vengeance, for the Commander-in-Chief has promised that the policy of Indianising, a cavalry brigade, infantry division and auxiliaries would remain unaffected by reforms. Wonderful!

* * * *

The W.P. report is to come out in 1934—but the Indianisation will go on and by 1950 or 2,000 another similar unit is sure to be Indianised. Not even the Midnapur incident has damped the ardour of our military mandarins.

* * * *

Bori Bunder is laying the "Foundation Stones of New India" by publishing an industrial supplement and giving an opportunity to all and sundry to advertise their goods—of course, for a consideration.

* * *

We thought the J.P.C. was doing the job in London. But you can't prevent Bori Bunder from doing a golden deed on its own account, specially when the gold is sure.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon makes his own contribution to the foundation-stone-laying ceremony by writing about "unlawful activities,"—of course, he refers to the Congress. He doesn't know about the Old Lady's unauthorised "Butter Bulletin."

M.L.As. Mobilise Against Govt.

Anglo-Indian Paper's "Foolish Fulminations" Against Gandhiji

But Home Member Refuses Even To Consider Motion

The adjournment motion in the Assembly relating to the fulminations of the "Daily Gazette", Karachi on Gandhiji was talked out on Tuesday.

All parties of the House backed Mr. Puri, the sponsor of the motion and even Mr. James confessed that the remarks of the Anglo-Indian paper on Gandhiji were foolish.

But the Home Member was adamant and supported the attitude of the Government refusing even to "consider" the motion.

"BEWARE OF TERRORIST CRIME"!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Assembly cheered Mr. Puri on Tuesday for his legal ability for outwitting the Government and wording the adjournment motion on the fulminations of a Karachi paper on Gandhiji so as to make it admissible under rules.

The debate proved interesting.

The Government whips were seen actively engaged in canvassing votes for the purpose of dividing the House but the President observed the well-known practice of letting the mover have the chance of having the motion talked out if he so wished and if enough number of members got up to keep the debate.

NEOGY'S RETORT.

When the Home Member challenged Mr. Neogy during his fiery denunciation of the Government policy to go to lobbies for vote, Mr. Neogy retorted: "It does not lie in your mouth to say so after having demoralized the House."

There was considerable tension created and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Acting Leader of the Opposition once again tried to play the role of peace-maker by asking the Government just to promise the consideration of the motion, "never mind, if you reject it after consideration."

HOME MEMBER ADAMANT.

The Home Member on the other hand felt it his duty to stand by the Government's position of yesterday and refused to consider or suggest to the Bombay Government any legal action. He went further and condemned the modern press for its tendency towards bad taste and vulgarity of which he thought the "Daily Gazette" outburst was an instance.

NON-OFFICIAL FEELING.

The real opposition speech was delivered by Mr. Neogy. Leader of the Democratic Party who expressed the fear that bad blood created by the article might lead to terrorist crime like the one faced in Calcutta last year and hoped the Government would assuage those feelings by prompt action.

The general feeling expressed by non-officials was that the Government had one code for Anglo-Indian journalist and another for Indian journals.

"DISPARAGING REMARKS."

Mr. Puri said it appeared that the gentlemen who wrote the "Daily Gazette" article was an Anglo-Indian. The offensive portion was as follows:

"Most people feel that Gandhiji should be well smacked on the part of the anatomy Nature has specifically provided for the purpose. Unfortunately he is too old for this type of treatment to prove of any use. Certainly his latest antic smacks of a silly old man entering his second childhood".

GOVT.'S DUTY.

The writer had also suggested flogging as a remedy to put an end to civil disobedience. The Government of India, when questioned, neither approved nor disapproved of the article and refused to do anything except forward the questions and answers to the local Government. This was failure to discharge the obligations of Government and was likely to lead to mischievous results. When Government members were asked for their views they refused to express an opinion.

NOTHING TO SAY IN DEFENCE.

Sir Joseph Bhore: "Might I recall that I said that if it was suggested that the article was of questionable taste, I would have no hesitation in agreeing with Sir Cowasji on the point. I also said that I have nothing to say in defence of the article.

Mr Puri said that replying to one question, Sir Joseph Bhore had stated that Government would not commit themselves to an expression of opinion.

Sir Joseph Bhore: What about my reply to Sir Cowasji?

UNDER SEC. 153-A, I.P.C.?

Mr. Puri: "That is not perfectly relevant" (Laughter). Mr. Puri contended that the Bombay Government could not be unaware of the article. There was no use forwarding the questions and answers unless the Government of India expressed their opinion on the subject. The Government would not condemn. They would not express opinion. They would not consult legal opinion whether the article fell

(Continued on page 7).

NAIROBI OUTRAGE

Indian Store-Keeper Hasan Ali Stabbed To Death

PREMISES BURGLED

Natives Unable To Force Safe Containing Aga Khan Sect Funds.

(Special Cable.)

NAIROBI, September 12.

A 17-year-old Indian storekeeper Hassan Ali Kurjiljesani has been stabbed to death by three natives near Oljoroorok, Thomson Falls.

The assailants afterwards burgled the premises but were unable to force the safe which contained funds collected for the Aga Khan sect of which the victim was a member.

SOVIET SEEKING NEW FRIENDS

French Minister Leaves For Moscow

PARIS, Sept. 12.

Hundreds of people including the Soviet Air Attache, cheered farewell on the departure of Pierre Cot, Air Minister, for Moscow. Other two planes left earlier but will reach Moscow at same time as Cot's.

The French mission is the result of Russia's desire to seek new friends in consequence of Herr Hitler's anti-communist regime which has broken off Russo-German ties. Russia especially desires French assistance instead of German in reorganising her civil and military aviation services. Owing to French alliances with Little Entente rapprochement with Russia should create more peaceful atmosphere in eastern Europe.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS

MAHATMA'S PLANS

POONA, September 12.

Further inquiries show that Mahatma Gandhi may not be drafting his statement to-night, but only to-morrow morning when it is learnt he will be going into silence for a few hours to draft it. This will be shown to other leaders present here and may be issued to Press the same evening.

Though secrecy is maintained regarding the contents of this statement, indications are not wanting to show that Gandhiji intends to give effect to the declared intention of seeking peace more than imprisonment. Reports show that without sacrificing any of his principles Gandhiji will try to avoid repetition of events that led to his recent release.

It is stated that he will not court imprisonment by any overt action of his. He will engage himself in Harijan work and restoration of political peace in the country by trying to bring about an honourable settlement between Congress and Government.

It is also learnt that his colleagues with whom he had discused this subject for three days, though they did not at first agree with his decision eventually approved of it.

Prominent members of the Servants of India Society visited Parnakuti this afternoon and had long conversation with Pandit Jawaharlal on political questions.

Gandhiji's weight this evening was 99 lbs. which means that there has been a drop of 1-3|4 lbs. in the course of the last few days. This and increased blood pressure are attributed to the anxious thought he has been giving to political and other questions during the last few days and the strain caused by prolonged discussions.—A.P.

Gandhiji To Issue Statement To-day?

Decisive Stage Reached In Parnakuti Parleys

Birla Changes Programme At Eleventh Hour And Stays On

POONA, Sept. 12.

It is learnt that Parnakuti parleys regarding Gandhiji's future plans have come to a decisive stage, though the actual decision has been deferred till to-morrow.

Commencing from 8 this morning Gandhiji was in conference with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu and Prof. Kirpalani, till 2 in the afternoon with a brief interval for breakfast.

STILL GUARDED SECRET.

The trend of the conversations remains a closely guarded secret, but it is learnt that Gandhiji after having heard his colleagues is reducing to writing his conclusions in the course of the night and this will be discussed further at to-morrow's conference. It is likely that the statement will be issued to the Press to-morrow evening or on Thursday morning.

Anyway it is stated that before Gandhiji leaves Poona on Friday he would let the public know his plans.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is expected, will leave Poona on Thursday morning and halt at Bombay for a day and then proceed to Lucknow.

LOOKS EXHAUSTED.

Conversations to-day would have been continued further, but for Gandhiji's weak state of health which in the course of the last two days has been severely taxed. His blood pressure, it is understood, shot up considerably owing to the strain and he is stated to have looked exhausted at the end of to-day's talks and straightaway slept for sometime.

BIRLA CHANGES PROGRAMME.

Mr. G. D. Birla who intended to leave Poona this afternoon changed his programme at the eleventh hour after he had talked with Gandhiji and expects to leave sometime to-morrow.—A. P.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 12.)

AIR LINER DISASTER

Eight Persons Killed In Crash Owing To Fog

BELGRADE, Sept. 12.

The Famous Russian war-time air-man Nikidin, also a mechanic and six passengers were killed in crash of an airliner owing to fog near Ljubijara (Laiboch).—Reuters' Special Service.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES

LONDON, September 12.

The following are alterations in St. Leger probables:—

Bullock rides Light Sussex; Fox, King Salmon; Lowry, Solfatara.

Omit Highlander, Belfry, Donasol, Earlston, and Typhonic.

Fourteen horses will run.—Reuter's Special.

ST. LEGAR BETTING

LONDON, September 12.

The following is Doncaster Course betting on St. Leger:—

750|500 laid on Hyperion after 1400|800 taken.

4200|525 Thor laid.

1000|60 Harinero laid.

1000|50 San Speino laid.—Reuter's Special.

18 ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED GAMBLING

AHMEDABAD, September 12.

Eighteen persons were arrested to-day for alleged gambling in American futures.—A.P.

HARDIKAR RELEASED

Proceeding To Bombay To-day

AHMEDABAD, September 12.

Dr. Hardikar, was released today from the Sabarmati Jail after the completion of his term of imprisonment.

He will proceed to Bombay tomorrow.—A.P.

TURCO-GREEK PACT OF MUTUAL DEFENCE

ISTANBUL, Sept. 12.

A close identity of interests has been secured by signature this morning of an important Turco-Greek Pact of Mutual Defence. The Pact also provides machinery for assimilating policy on all international questions, while Turkey may represent Greece in international conference and vice verta.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVES

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Steady improvement in British trade is revealed by August statistics.

Imports amounted to 567,54,000 sterling advance of 34,32,000 on last year. Exports amounted to 309,96,000 which represents an increase 24,44,000 sterling.

Ahmedabad.—A Congress volunteer was arrested on Tuesday while he was distributing Congress bulletins in front of foreign cloth shops.—A.P.

(Stop Press See Page 7)

N. R. A. MUST BUCK UP

Beware Of Severe Winter Unemployment!

MR. GREEN'S WARNING

Bitter complaint against agent's Trying to restore "Old deal".

WASHINGTON, September 12.

The warning that the N.R.A. must produce action speedily was uttered by Mr. Green, President of the Federation of Labour. He hinted that labour could not guarantee stability if seven or eight millions were still unemployed in winter.

Mr. Green declared that if severe winter unemployment were to be overcome there must be real shortening of working week, higher wage levels and no further deviation from Mr. Johnson's pledge that the 'merit' clause will not be included in the codes.

Mr. Green complained bitterly that the Capitol was filled with agents and lobbyists of manufacturers and financiers trying to restore the "old deal".—Reuter's Special.

S. INDIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Krishnaswami Beats Mullen And Wins Match

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

A large number of spectators were present to see the match between Krishnaswami and Mullen who met to-day in the second round of the Championship Tennis Tournament conducted by the South Indian Athletic Association.

Play was of a high standard and almost all points scored were applauded.

Mullen had the lead in the third set but Krishnaswami reduced the margin and ultimately won the set and the match.

Two more matches were also decided.

MEN'S SINGLES Krishnaswami beat Mullen 6/2 4/6, 7/5

Balgopal beat Bashyam 6/0

MEN'S DOUBLES Sobanadhri and Hanumanthrao beat Dr. Rao and Money 6/2, 6/2.—A.P.

SOUTH ENGLAND BEAT M. C. C. BY INNINGS

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The match between the M.C.C. and South England which began on Saturday, resulted in a win for South England by an innings and 32 runs. Scores:—

M.C.C. 375 and 55 (Freeman eight for 22) South England 462 for seven declared.—Reuter's Special.

At Folkestone though the pitch was unaffected by rain during the night, the M.C.C. were dismissed in less than an hour. Freeman at one time had taken four wickets for no runs in seven balls, chiefly due to bad batting. His morning analysis was 7.2 overs, three maidens, 17 runs and six wickets, and his final figures were 12.2 overs, five maidens, 22 runs and eight wickets.

Mr. H.D.G. Leveson Gower's Eleven vs. the West Indies: Leveson Gowers won by 128 runs. Leveson Gowers 310 and 116 for 5 declared (Wyatt 83). West Indies 130 and 251, (Da Costa 70 not out Verity 5 for 87.)—Reuter's Special.

GEN. AWARI FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

General Awari will start for Bombay on the 14th sept by mail to meet his mother who is just staying there with her younger. Thence will go to see Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the present political situation.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost or Strayed, from Cuffe Parade on the 9th instant, a White Saluki Bitch, answers to the name "Rycha." Reward of Rs. 50 offered to any one restoring the same or giving information, to owner. Ali Currimbhoy, 21, Cuffe Parade. (1202).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted by Hindu youth with Rs. 500 monthly income, Hindu bride virgin or widow, no caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 1208, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Organisers on pay of Rs. 75 monthly to sell Gramophone, Harmonium, Day Light, Cycle, etc., on instalment. Show room will be furnished without Cash Security. Apply to Wilton and Co., Post Box No. 2137, Calcutta.

Wanted one Hindu High School passed and one Anglo-Vernacular Middle passed Mistress on Rs. 60-2-80 and Rs. 40-1-50 respectively. Starting pay according to qualifications and teaching experience. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Apply before 24th September, 1933. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (7233).

Wanted for Overseas—Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Head Share Transfer Clerks Overseers, Mechanical Gas Engineers, Architecture and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage Examiners and Springsmiths. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (1206).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Intermediate & Matric forms are being sent. To avoid disappointment apply personally. General Education Academy 65, New Hanuman Lane. Kalbadevi Bombay. (1210).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Rules Study will increase wealth and will give employment, Wanted Agents with canvassing capacity, Commission or pay 50, 100. Apply with full particulars:—Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (1201).

Wanted sound parties as monopolized District agents all over India for Ten lucrative, fast selling American Products: Inter-Tropical Supply Agency, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1189).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

100,000 Clients tried, Miraculous Foretelling. Testimonials highest. Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 Years' Rs. 2|8. State Birth particulars or writing time. Kallinga Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram. (7223)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—30lbs. and 38" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Surplus machineries for sale. Two Band Knife Cutting machines, several sewing machines, Buttonhole making machines, Laundry machines and several electrical motors. Machineries will be seen at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Bombay. (7231).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in [illegible] columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Imperial Bank of India

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Rate of Interest on Savings Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will be REDUCED to 2 p.c. per annum with effect from the 16th September, 1933.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1933.
7220

The Industrial & Prudential Ass. Co., Ltd.

Policy No. 15692 standing in the name of Chunilal Kalidas Patel is LOST or MISPLACED. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above company within 15-days from the date hereof, after which duplicate will be issued.

CHUNILAL KALIDAS PATEL.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1933.
1209.

Public Notices

Bombay Improvement Trust

NOTICE

SCHEME NO. 47, GUZRI BAZAR ESTATE PLOTS NOS. 14, 15, 20, 21 AND 22, ADMEASURING ABOUT 2202 SQ. YDS. SITUATED AT PAREL ROAD NEAR BYCULLA STATION.

THE PLOTS described above suitable for a combined Fish, Mutton and Vegetable Private Market, residences, shops (excluding those for sale of intoxicating liquors either Country or Foreign, Toddy, Bhang, Opium or Ganja) with a road frontage of about 85 feet on Parel Road on the East and about 121 feet on Chambhar Lane on the West, will be put up to Auction on 20th September, 1933, at 4-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) in the Office of the undersigned.

The plots will be let on Lease for a period of 999 years on the usual Trust conditions.

The highest bidder will have to pay a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for legal costs of the Agreement, etc. and a further Deposit either in Cash or Securities of the market value equal to two years' ground rent calculated at 6 per cent on the value of the plots transferred in the name of the Trustees.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned during office hours.

(Sd.) H. G. MHATRE.
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent
Esplanade Road.
Bombay, 1-9-1933.
7229

The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Resolutions which were submitted to the Extraordinary General Meeting of The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited, held on FRIDAY, the 8th day of September, 1933, were passed by requisite majority at that Meeting and that the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions at the further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of September, 1933, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at DeLisle Road, Bombay.

Bombay, the 11th day of September, 1933

For The Sir Shapurji
Broacha Mills, Ltd.,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
7228

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 Oct

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in One Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

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MANDVI BARODA
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Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd. Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1935, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards received at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1889).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Sandra; Sara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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SAIRANDHREE

starring

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 9, 1989.
Muslim: Jama-dil-Aval 22, 1352
Parsi: Farvandin 7, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 44m.
Hightide: 7-45; 17-14.
Lowtide: 14-39.
PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 19th September 11h. 1m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

Municipal Corporartion, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Maloja" with English mails arrives at 1-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Prof. E. V. Bobb's Lecture on "How Tennis is played," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road 6-30 p.m.

PARSI MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC: The Parsi Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic will be opened to-day (Wednesday) at Ava Lodge, Sleater Road, Grant Road. The Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9 a.m. (S.T.), and the opening ceremony at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Lady Hiranbai Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual
CAPITOL: "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade". Daily a 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Madame Butterfly" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Hallelujah I am A Tramp". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Aurat-Ka-Pyar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "The Little Demoze!". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Noor-e-Iman". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
Close Down.
1 p.m. Time Signal. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
2 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club. H.E. Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay on "Welfare".
5-30 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. Relay of Music.
6 p.m. European Programme: Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour: "Teaching and Teachers". Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., in Marathi. "Mass Education and Progress" by Mr. Rasiklal Vin. B.A., in Gujrathi.
7-30 p.m. Time Signal. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9 p.m. European Programme: Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Empire Relay, if reception is satisfactory.
9-45 p.m. Leo Gourkin and his Ben band. Relayed from the Hotel Majestic (by kind permission of the management).
1 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Interlude.
7-20 p.m. The St. Leger: A Running Commentary by R. C. Lyle.
8 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Jack Payne with his Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. "Welsh Memories".
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

PARSI MATERNAL & CHILD WELFARE CLINIC:—The opening ceremony of the Parsi Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic will be performed at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday (Sept. 13), at "Ava Lodge," Sleater Road, Grant Rd.

COLVALLENSES UNION: The feast of St. Francisco de Chagas, Patron of Colvalle, will be celebrated on Sunday the 17th September, 1933 at 9 a.m. in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul. Rev. Fr. H. Marques will preach.

HINDI CLASSES FOR LADIES. A Hindi class for beginners has been started and classes are arranged to be held on Mondays and Fridays will from 5 to 6 p.m. Admissions for this class be made up to Friday the 15th instant. Ladies who wish to join this class are requested to see the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay, during office hours.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: Steamer Clan Macnaughton arrived Suez on the evening of Sunday, September 10.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "G" Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Thursday (14th instant) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY HAWKERS ORGANISING

Mr. Jhabwala To The Fore Once Again

A representative meeting of the hawkers of Bombay was held at Bhendy Bazaar on Friday evening to welcome Mr. Jhabwala, the late President of the Bombay Hawkers' Union in their midst and to request him to re-organise the Union. Maulana Ahmed Ali presided and eulogised Mr. Jhabwala's services to the hawkers of Bombay in first bringing to the forefront the grievances of the hawkers in the town of Bombay and agitating their cause prior to his being carried away to Meerut.

Thereafter Mr. Mohamedbhoy, the Secretary of the Union spoke in the same vein and others followed.

Mr. Jhabwalla explained the whole phase of the Meerut Trial and dwelt on the two-fold necessity of the hawkers organising, viz., economic and political, for in the former lay the solution of their personal grievances against the police and municipal authorities, and in the latter lay the solution of the very ill of the existing social system against which whole India would have to fight. They were all poor, but poverty was no crime and if they remained honest in their endeavours they would soon be able to get over their sad difficulties. He at the end promised that he would do his best to organise them once again into a strong union.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Dates Of Declarations Of Results Of Exams.

Following are the dates of declarations of the results of Examinations:—

1. B.E. Civil and Mechanical) Examinations—Wednesday (Nov. 1), at 2 p.m.
2. B.A. (Pass)—Monday (Nov. 6), at 2 p.m.
3. B. Sc. (Subsidiary)—Monday (Nov. 6), at 2 p.m.
4. First LL.B.—Thursday (Nov. 9), at 2 p.m.
5. B. Com.—Thursday (Nov. 9) at 2 p.m.
6. Second LL.B.—Monday (November 13), at 2 p.m.
7. Second M.B.B.S.—Thursday (Dec. 14), at 2 p.m.
8. First M.B.B.S.—Thursday (Dec. 21), at 2 p.m.
9. Third M.B.B.S.—Monday (Jan. 8), at 2 p.m.
10. M.Sc. Translation Test—Tuesday (Jany. 23), at 2 p.m.

SUCCESS OF "THIEF OF GOKUL"

Raising Standard Of Marathi Stage Plays

"The Thief of Gokul" now being staged at the Bombay Theatre by the Anand Sangit Company has been drawing crowded houses.

The play is written by Mr. D. C. Sarolker and Mr. Shrogopikar. The former is the editor of the Marathi weekly "Mouj", which is devoted to raise the standard of Marathi stage plays. The latter is the proprietor of the company.

The characters are taken from Hindu Mythology, and boys and girls below the age of 14 ably depict all the characters in the play.

Mr. Sarolker is a well-known Marathi play-wright who has been recognised by lovers of the Marathi stage as one of the best.

KHANDWA SWADESHI BAZAAR

The fourth annual Swadeshi Bazaar and Exhibition will be held at Khandwa from the 20th September to 29th September 1933. Rs. 15 would be charged as stall rent and electric charges. The exhibition is being arranged in the spacious Tarachand Theatre. Swadeshi dealers are invited to participate in the function. Stalls should be booked as early as possible. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—An ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1933, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the following papers will be read:—"Religious Thought and Worship among the Chodhras of Gujarat Part II" by Mr. B. H. Mehta, M.A., and "Among the Jivaro Indians—A Story of the Shunken Head" by Mr. Fram J. Davar (Globe Cyclist).

Members and friends are invited to attend.

JUTE SHARES OPEN BETTER

Moderate Turnover In Coals And Teas Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Jute Shares opened better this morning and continued so throughout day due to better tone in Hessians and Gunnies. In coals moderate turnover resulted. Teas kept fairly steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 7204 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent paper 84/12 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 9408 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 9804 small lot; 4 per cent New Punjab Bonds 1948 99/9; 5-3/4 per cent Punjab bonds 1037 107/2 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 25/8 small odd lot; Imperial Bank fully Paid 1200; Imperial Bank conty. 290.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 64/8; Chaparmukh Silghat 75/8 small lots; Hardwar Dehra Branch 107; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 85.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 105 Kesoram 3/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/12; Bengal 249 small lot; Bengal Nagpore 41/12 small lot; Burrakur 14/8; East Indian 17/6; Kajora Jherriah 33/2; Pench Valley 35/8; Raneegunge 37/10; Standard 30; West Jamuria 8/4.

Albion 23/8 small lot; Auckland 172; Caledonian 440 small lot; Champdany 137 small lot; Clive 27/12 small lot; Fort Gloster 469 small lot; Hooghly 62 small lot; Howrah 4/7; Hukumchand 18/6 small lot; Hukumchand pref. 108; Kamarhatty 454; Kanknarrah 421; Kelvn 515; Kinnison 514 small lot; National 21/14; New Central 363; Reliance 72/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric 12/4 cum div.; Bengal Telephone ordy 16; Patna electric 14/4; India Standard Wagon ordy 45/8 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 108/3; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 16/4; Bengal Paper ordy. 72/4 cum div.; Titaghur Paper pref. 40; Titaghur Paper paid up 54.

Sugar Shares:—Belsund 10/4; Cawnpore 34/12 small lot; Champaran 25/4; Samastipur 13/8 small lot.

Teas:—Betjan 25/8 small lot; Bishnauth 23/4 small lot; East India 14; Hasimara 33/4; Rajnahat 36; Tengpani 16/12.—A. P.

GIVE RELIEF TO HARASSED TENANTS

Bombay Tenants Say It Is Bounden Duty Of Govt.

Three huge meetings of the tenants of Bombay City were held at different prominent centres under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Tenants' League on Monday.

The first meeting was held at Chowpaty sands on Saturday evening.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim and was addressed by Sardar Jamiat Singh, Mr. M. K. Tarapore, Mr. Gulam Jilani, and Mr. Devichant Shah. Sardar Jamiat Singh moved the following resolution: "This meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' League evinces its grave concern at the serious economic distress prevalent among the masses, and considers that it is the bounden duty of Government to legislate in the matter in order to afford immediate relief from the exorbitant rents levied by landlords on the tenants of the City."

Mr. M. K. Tarapore supported the resolution. He then moved the following resolution: "Further this meeting resolves that, in order to ameliorate the condition of suffering tenants, the Bombay Tenants' League may count on the stalwart and unflinching support of the tenants of Bombay City without distinction of caste, creed or social standing, in all its activities."

Both the above resolutions were unanimously passed.

The second meeting held at Neighbourhood House on Sunday morning. Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim again presided, the speakers being Mr. Safdar Ali, Mr. M. K. Tarapore, Mr. Gulam Jilani and Mr. Hafiz Mohamed Younus.

The third meeting at the Lal Baug maidan wherein hundreds of mill workers participated was a very successful function. All speakers including the President Mr. Safdar Ali, addressed the gathering in Marathi and expounded the theory of rent reduction.

The vital importance of the necessity of organising the forces of the tenants and compelling Government to legislate in a matter with which the welfare of Bombay's tenant population was concerned was emphatically made out, and supported.

REORGANISE AND RECONSTRUCT

Appeal To Kapole Community

"The world is passing to-day through the most critical times in period of human history; everything is in the melting-pot and new philosophy is necessary to a new world." This was the gist of a speech delivered by Sheth Iswardas Laxmidas at the inaugural meeting of the Kapole Students' Union held at Vanita Vishram Hall on the 10th instant. "Re-organization and re-construction have become the watchwords of the day; and we should march with the times," he further remarked.

He appealed to the community to patronise the institution, and appealed to the students to consider the Union "not as a mere matter of convenience but as an imperative duty." "The Union will enable each," he remarked, "to contribute the experience of unique individuality to the common good of all."

Mr. M. V. Desai asked them to make the Union a success by union and co-operation.

Mr. K. K. Parikh and Mr. Kankia appealed to the students to join and co-operate in their efforts and to bring their activities into a common line.

HEALTH OF BIKANER PRISONERS

We have received the following from the Secretary of the Bikanir Political Case Committee:—

"The health of political prisoners at Bikanir is going from bad to worse. The weight of all of them is reduced. The eyes of Lala Khubram and Mr. Pyarelal are ailing. It was requested to give them the treatment of A Class prisoners in British India but no reply is yet received. They requested the court to close the proceedings at 4 instead of at 5 as the jail is closed at 6 p.m. and there remains very little time for prayers, meals, etc. But the request is not granted."

(Continued From Col 7)

phalted area was 87,434 sq. feet costing Rs. 9,508.

G. I. P. DIVERSION ROAD

According to the report, "the question of taking over the Diversion Road constructed by the G. I. P. Railway administration is not decided yet. The long standing complaint regarding the Bombay Agra and Bombay Poona Roads passing through the thickly populated portion of the town endangering the precious lives of the citizens will, it seems, be partly removed by the diversion of the Bombay Agra Road out of the Thana town. This work has been taken up and began earnestly by the Government and very probably will be completed by the end of next monsoon. It is hoped the Government will divert the Bombay Poona Road at an early date".

WATER SUPPLY

With regard to the water supply the report says: "In spite of the assurance of the Executive Engineer, Public Health for an early solution, it is regretted that the question has not progressed to any appreciable extent. The Municipality has completed their arrangement with the G.I.P. Railway administration for the supply of water up to 50,000 gallons a day for localities near about the railway station at the rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons. New mains have been laid down within G.I.P. Railway premises and in the municipal streets at the Municipality's cost and water will be supplied from April 1, 1933. It is hoped by this arrangement the grievance of Chendani people will be removed at least partially".

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

During the year under report 494 births (261 boys and 233 girls) were recorded as against 447 showing an increase of 47 over the previous year. Still births were 32 as against 24 of the previous year. In all 395 deaths (218 males and 177 females) were recorded as against 425 showing a decrease of 30 over the previous year. Infantile mortality was 108 as against 148 of the previous year.

There were only two attacks and no death of plague, which apeared on April 8, 1932. The epidemic of small-pox, which broke out on February 1 last, took a toll of six females and three males out of 50 attacks mostly among children. During the year under report 830 primary vaccinations and 2,938 revaccinations were carried out as aganist 616 and 648 respectively of the previous year.

"The Chief Officer, Mr. R. L. Rede, has been of great help to me and has has discharged his duties well. His knowledge of municipal affairs is keen and served me as a good guide whenever I was in difficulty", concludes the president, who has signed the report.

YEAR OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN THANA

Report For Past Year Reveals Difficulties Encountered By City Fathers

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 1.

That there are a number of difficulties to be encountered by a responsible city father in the working of local self-government, is revealed by the administration report of the Thana Municipal Borough for the year ended 31st March 1933 adopted by the general board recently.

At the last census, the population of Thana was 21,816 (12,297 males and 9,519 females) as against 22,639 at the previous one showing a decrease of 823 souls. Detailed information is not yet available.

The present board began to function from July 6, 1932, the triennial election having taken place on May 7. The board consisted of 21 elected and four nominated members. Of the elected councillors 13 were Hindus, two each Muslims, Parsis and Christians, and one each European and Depressed classes. Messrs. M. K. Gawand, D. B. Reporter, B. H. Shringarpure and L. T. Gholap were the Government nominees.

In May 1932 the Municipality lost two councillors Drs. N. P. Agharkar and F. A. Moos (Khan Bahadur) in the course of one month. The latter served on the board for 30 years, having occupied the presidential chair for 18 years. In him the Municipality lost a sagacious and experienced guide and the public a very sympathetic old citizen," says the report.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

Besides the various elected committees, which function throughout the year, the Board appointed nine committees for consideration of important problems. Mr. F. S. Patil and four others considered the question of taxing additional lights for street-lighting and submitted their report on January 17 last. On the question of additional water supply Mr. B. H. Shringarpure and six others submitted their report on October 26 last.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure and four others submitted their report as regards revision of water rate on January 30 last. On the question of asphalting of the station road Dr. T. Wells and six others submitted their recommendations on October 8, 1932. Regarding first two chapters of the model rules, Mr. C. T. Randive and three others submitted their report on March 2 last. On December 15, 1932 Dr. T. Wells and three others submitted their report with regard to certain difficulties in the imposition of wheel-tax and toll on motor vehicles.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure and seven others submitted their report upon the question of having a Municipal flag and colour on February 20 last.

Messrs. Ramchandrarao L. Rede, H. G. Dixit, and S. M. Wavikar worked as the Chief Officer, the Municipal Overseer and Chief Sanitary Inspector respectively throughout the year under report.

MOTOR CAR TAX

Conveyance tax on motor vehicles, sanctioned by the Government after a good deal of correspondence, was imposed according to revised rates from August 1, 1932. Toll on motor vehicles, which was discontinued from February 2, 1932, was reimposed from July 15, 1932 with Government's sanction. The Municipality had not then received Government's sanction for levying of special and general water rates.

A new Octroi naka was opened during the year under report on the Naupada Road, while the old Station Road naka was shifted to a site opposite the railway station yard.

Inspite of several reminders and protests, a sum of Rs. 900 was not paid out of arrears of taxes on the Government buildings. A big amount withheld by the G.I.P. Railway administration was in dispute. The question of payment of Rs. 3,000 on account of the special water rate tax, refused by the Koliwada residents, was pending disposal by the general board. Recovery of Rs. 4,000 being arrears of wheel tax on vehicles outside municipal limits was doubtful. Claims for remission amounted to Rs. 3,000.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

The total receipts including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 2,50,270 as against 2,23,226 showing an increase of Rs. 27,044 over the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,41,439 as against Rs. 2,23,820 showing an increase of Rs. 17,619 over the the previous year.

For widening Sonomiya Road and construction of a new road, 214 sq. yards of land was acquired, while nothing was sold out.

As against total net revenue from wheel tax and toll of Rs. 16,625 the expenditure on road repairs was Rs. 23,599. The main station road was thoroughly repaired and its surface was treated with asphalt. The total as-

(Continued in Col 5)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
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"Building of Character"

A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY: Sept. 13, 6-15 P.M.

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YOU WILL BE A WELCOME GUEST....IT WILL BE OUR PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU....TO CATER TO YOUR EVERY WISH .....TO MAKE YOUR VISIT A LASTING
HAPPY MEMORY

The Big Picture All Bombay IS INTERESTED IN—
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
WHICH SECURED FOR
HELEN HAYES
The Prize For The WORLD'S BEST ACTING!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
THE SIN OF MADELON CLAUDET
More Soul-Searing Than "Madame X"
FROM THE PLAY: "THE LULLABY"
A Vivid Portrayal of
A GIRL'S LIFE
From Innocence to Experience!
Also Showing
LATEST NEWS BY AIR-MAIL
NEXT SATURDAY
FROTHY FUN
That Defies All Brakes!
IN M.-G.-M.'S DIZZY TALKIE
THE NUISANCE
Starring
LEE TRACY
MADGE EVANS

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10
THE GREATEST OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES
with
SYLVIA SIDNEY
CARY GRANT—CHARLIE RUGGLES
ONE OF THE WORLD'S UNDYING LOVE STORIES!
SATURDAY NEXT
THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER PRODUCED
THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY
with
JEAN HERSHOLT—WYNNE GIBSON—STUART ERWIN— FRANCES DEE

WORN-OUT TOOTH BRUSHES can't clean teeth effectively

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS FOR 40 YEARS

ETHICS WINS TRIAL PLATE AT POONA

Outsiders Triumph In Majority Of Events

Form Proves Unreliable Guide During Big Meetings

POONA, Tuesday.

(By Telephone)

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The weather at Poona was cloudy. The Race Course is also on the heavy side. The attendance at the fourth day of the Poona Races was poor. Outsiders romped in easy winners in the first two races. The following are the results:—

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Delightful weather favoured the Fourth Day of the Big Meetings held at Poona yesterday, and a large crowd was present. Backers again had the worst of the exchanges, only three favourites obliging in a card of nine events. Form has been topsy-turvy throughout the big meetings, which have proved disastrous even to those intimately connected with the sport.

Such a shrewd owner like Mr. Shantidas Askuran received a rude shock when supporting Pollux in the Trial Plate. The son of Pharos appeared to be in splendid trim and was confidently expected to win the chief prize of the afternoon. As it happened he finished last in a field of seven, being unable to raise a gallop after travelling 6 furlongs. Ethics, a stablemate who is a hardy horse made the opposition look rather cheap. Walker recorded his first success on the Australian colt, who smothered Private Seal and Spanish Wish without being fully extended.

For the first time according to Totalizator Rule No. 14 which has been altered three place were paid in this event.

MAYA UNLUCKY.

Maya, the first favourite in the Newcastle Pate (Div. I) was badly away, and found it impossible to overtake Mountain Dancer, who left the barrier very smartly. Hollywood Nights also interposed, and the favourite just managed to scramble into third place half a length in front of Gift Horse.

Byramjee Rustomjee supported Draughtsman very confidently in the Newcastle Plate (Div. II) and the son of Tremola won fairly easily after being badly placed round the turn. Up-to-Jinks and The Mint should improve on the form displayed.

B. McQuade had an armchair ride on Hero Worship in the Paddock Plate. The Herodote gelding likes soft going and revelled in it, but as he had not shown any form in his four previous outings he was severely left alone. Francolin, another lightweight followed him home. This colt will be heard of again as he is just striking form.

STUPID TACTICS.

Dillon adopted very stupid tactics on Cartoon in the Indian Breeders Stakes. He took the son of Owen Roe to the front at break-neck speed and led till the 2nd furlong post where Rosette, a proved stayer drew alongside to sail away an easy winner. In heavy going over 1-1/4 miles Dillon played into the hands of Brace who took advantage of the pace set to romp home on Rosette. Chanson overhauled Cartoon who was pumped out near home for second place.

Kabaila survived an objection for boring after winning the Lawn Plate (Div. I). The heavy going suited Mr. Patel's mare, who had Tennyson and Watchmaker well beaten before the interference took place.

Galliard in winning Div. II of the Lawn Plate had to go all out to hold Molly King, Murjan and Saduzaman were unable to match the speed of Galliard, who has reformed under Buckley's care.

Khairi and Hamdi two squibs accounted for the Beyrut Plate which was divided. So little was thought of their chances that they returned Rs. 321 and Rs. 401/8 respectively on the totalizator for win.

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE BEYRUT PLATE

(Division II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's HAMDI, 7-10, Alford 1
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' SHAHER, 7-7, (carr. 7-9) Beshman 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's SANJAKDAR, 8-5, Harding 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's ASLAN BEG, 7-0, Fletcher 4

Not Run:—Shiniar 8-9, and Mint Master 7-5.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1|2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 1-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 321 for win and Rs. 73, Rs. 29 and Rs. 42 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 149 for win and Rs. 36-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite:—Punjab.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE BEYRUT PLATE

(Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. H. S. Rustomji's KHAIRI, 7-0, Graham 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's RUSTOM, 8-3, C. Hoyt 2
Mr. D. D. Ghista's BULBUL HAZAR, 8-2, Burn 3
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's TARA, 8-6, Obaid 4

Not Run:—Galliard 7-7.

Won by 1 length, 3|4 length and neck.

Time: 2 mins.

First tote paid Rs. 401-8 for win and Rs. 66-8, Rs. 26, and Rs. 68-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 195-8 for win and Rs. 27, 13-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite:—Rustom.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's GALLIARD, 7-5, O'Neale 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's MOLLY KING, 7-11, Selby 2
Mr. Diamond's TAJ SAUD, 7-9, Whiteside 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's MAARIB, 6-12 (carr. 7-3) B. McQuade 4

Not Run:—Blue Star 9-2, Dhib Shalwa 9-2, Lucky Boy 8-4 Shahana 8-3 and Kafoor 8-0.

Won by head, 1 2 length and 3|4 length.

Time: 1 mins. 25-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 208 for win and Rs. 65-8, Rs. 75 and Rs. 80 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 121|8 for win and Rs. 39-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 31 for places.

Favourite:—Murjan.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750.

Terms for Indian Horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only.

Mr. Eve's ROSETTE, 9-10, J. W. Brace 1
Mrs. K. Lalithamba's CHANSON, 8-8, Selby 2
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON, 7-5, (carr. 7-6), Dillon 3
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's EAGLE QUEEN, 8-5 Blyth .. 4

Not Run:—Spring Song 8-12, and Rosewater 8-8.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time: 2 mins. 19-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 29-8, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Rosette.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s DRAUGHTSMAN, 7-12 Dillon 1
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's UP-TO JINKS, 7-11, Whitside .. 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's HOWTH, 8-1, Clarke 3
Mr. V. Rosenthal's THE MINT, 9-0, Dalla Acqua 4

Not Run:—Permarch 8-8.

Won by 1 length, short head and head.

Time: 1 min. 20 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 35 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 12 win and Rs. 7, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Favourite:—Draughtsman.

Winner trained by R. Byramji (Jnr.)

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gem's MOUNTAIN DANCER, 7-10, McQuade 1
Mr. Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS, 7-11, S. Black 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAYA, 8-1, J. O'Neale 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's GIFT HORSE, 8-11, Obaid 4

Not Run:—Hooray 7-9 and Forage 7-4.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 19 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 330-8 for win and Rs. 40, Rs. 24-8, and Rs 16-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 115 for win and Rs. 21, 12-8, and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Favourite:—Maya.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 2,000.

Terms for Horses.

Mr. A. C. Ardesir's ETHICS, 9-2, Walker 1
Mr. Oscott's PRIVATE SEAL, 9-2, Peck 2
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's SPANISH WISH, 9-0, Burn 3
Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK, 9-2, Howell 4

All ran.

Won by 4 lengths, short head and neck.

Time: 1 min. 48-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 24-8, and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 10, and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Favourite:—Ethics.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,700; Third Rs. 800.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. S. E. Pishori's HERO WORSHIP 6-12 B. McQuade .. 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN, 6-10 Graham 2
Mr. K. Muncherjee's CUSTODIAN 7-13 A. Clarke 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHAPYARI II 7-7 Bhimrao 4

Not Run:—Seaton Ross 9-5 and Lignan 7-8.

First tote paid Rs. 193 for win, and Rs. 53-8, Rs. 171 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 56 for win and Rs. 17; Rs. 78 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

9th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 7-9, Selby 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's TENNYSON 8-5 Obaid 2
Messrs. H. R. Somekh and S. M. Khemara's WATCHMAKER 7-5, Whiteside 3
Mr. King's BLACK KING 6-12, Graham 4

Not run: Blue Funnel.

An objection against the winner Kabaila for crossing was overruled.

First tote paid Rs. 99-8 for win, and Rs. 26: Rs. 39 and Rs. 34 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win, and Rs. 13-8; Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

INDIAN HORSE BREEDING

National Society And W. I. T. C. Come To Satisfactory Understanding

REGISTRATION FACILITATED

Sir Victor Sassoon To Loan English Blood Mares To Small Breeders.

The Secretary of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India writes:—

After considerable discussion between the Western India Turf Club and the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India on the subject of the Registration of Indian Horses, a scheme has been evolved which meets the requirements of the Turf Club, the Society and the breeders under the control of the Army Remount Department.

Full details will be published later but, with regard to breeders under the control of the Remount Department, it may be noted that the Turf Club will accept the Department Foaling Certificates as proofs of identity at the time of subsequent registration. This will admit of horses bred under the control of the Remount Department being eligible for racing under rules at any age. This is a most important and valuable point for it will obviate the trouble and expenses of registering hundreds of foals,—many of which may not fulfil early promise and may never see a racecourse,—and will enable those which make good at local races at the headquarters of breeding areas to enter subsequently in races "under rules."

When these rules are finally published in their complete form, steps will be taken by the Society to issue revised editions of the Stallion Register and The Indian Stud Book.

At the final discussion at which these rules were accepted in principle, the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club expressed their earnest desire to assist horse breeding as far as possible by encouraging the racing of Indian Horses within their jurisdiction, and offered to organise an annual Blood Stock Sale at Bombay and, under certain conditions, to pay the rail freight one way of horses coming to the sale.

Then Sir Victor Sassoon, in order further to encourage horse breeding, generously offered to make a certain numer of thorough bred English mares available for loan to small Indian breeders under certain conditions and under arrangements to be made by a committee. Sir Victor also offered to finance the scheme in the first instance to meet special cases. Full details will be published later.

The above should give a considerable impetus to horse breeding in India, and the industry owes a great debt of gratitude to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club in general, and to Sir Victor Sassoon in particular, for their generous offers.

It is to be hoped that other racing owners will follow Sir Victor Sassoon's noble example by giving mares to expand the scheme.

MARTINDALE'S 100th WICKET OF SEASON

Ames Knocks Up 184 In Superb Innings Hitting One Six And 26 Boundaries After Surviving Chance At Six

LONDON, Sept. 11.

At Scarborough, Martindale captured his 100th wicket of the season when Wyatt was caught in the third slip. Wyatt who batted in all, for five minutes under five hours, played a faultless innings. Giving a very stylish display, he reached the boundary on a dozen occasions.

Verity returned an analysis of twelve overs four maidens, 20 runs and five wickets, the last two victims being dismissed in two overs at a cost of two singles.

Though the West Indies were 180 runs behind the Gower's first innings total, Gowers did not enforce the follow-on. Martindale dismissed Sutcliffe and Leyland in the first over without conceding any runs.

At Folkestone Levett-Hammond partnership yielded 159 runs in 100 minutes. Levett fell to a catch behind the wicket.

He gave a fine display, and playing a stubborn innings contributed 66. He took 95 minutes to reach half a century.

Hammond was lucky to survive a chance at deep mid-on when he had scored six. He then went on to score 184. He hit up his individual 50 in an hour, and hoisted his century in 105 minutes. His splendid all round innings lasted a little over three hours, and included one six and no less than 26 boundary hits. He batted with refreshing ease and certainly, missing only once.

Ames required 23 runs to reach his 3000 which he did, but was dismissed two runs later. In partnership with Hammond he helped to add 100 in 40 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

FRESH TROUBLE IN EMPRESS MILLS

20,000 Men Strike On Bonus Issue

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

Fresh development of the Empress Mills strike occurred today, when about 20,000 operatives joined work this morning, with the result that of the five mills, two are working as usual. The management is hopeful that more would join to-morrow.

It is apparent that the strike is likely to fizzle out. It will be recalled that nearly 90,000 operatives struck work yesterday over the issue of payment of bonus resulting in the closure of mills.—A. P.

Ajmer.—The Ajmer Arya Samajists assembled in their weekly meeting, condemned the Anti-Dayanand Semi-Centenary League, and warned the public to beware of its activities.

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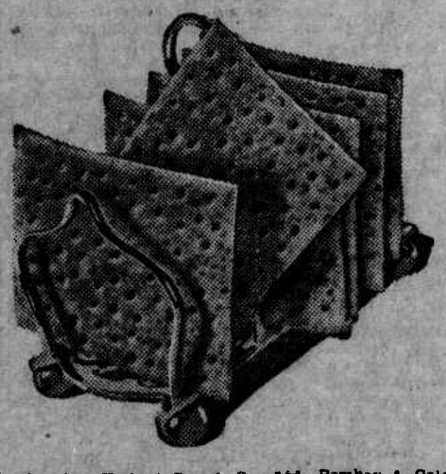

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

WHAT IS THIS SOCIALISM? By G. D. H. Cole. (VictorGollancz Ltd. London. Price Sixpence).

This i a series of letters addressed to the young enquirer designed, firstly, to stimulate critical reflection on social problems and, secondly, to solic t the interests of the man in the street in the historical shaping of the economic features of modern industrial societies, in a way which leaves no room for doubt, according to Mr. Cole, that the socialisation of the control of production and distribution is the only obvious and workable alternative to the general social anarchy which looms ahead.

Mr. Cole has certain definite ideas about the way socialisation should take place and about the way things are bound to drift if they are left to themselves; and he is not chained to the impediments of the de.e.ministic school which would leave the solution of our economic mess to wont and the apocalyptic tendencies of historical materialism. He does not, for instance, believe that socialism is inevitable through the instrinsic necessity of the economic factors operating in the modern world; we might just as well be heading straight to chaos through the operation of the same factors if we did not take the opportunity when we had it and secure planned adjustment of our economic problems in a way which would do away with the recurring complications inseparable from the capitalistic domination of our economic structure.

Such an adjustment is not going to be easy; at all events, it is not going to be simple. Indeed, adjustment is hardly the appropriate word for the kind of sweeping, comprehensive overhauling that would seem to be involved in the achievement. Nevertheless, the character of the struggle that is bound to be upon us when we set about picking our way through our current economic maze will depend a great deal upon the way in which those who are bound to kick up dust against anything that will shake them out of their aplomb will take it.

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Let us be clear about two or three things which are obvious. Through the mechanisation of the means of production, the productive power in the modern world has so far advanced upon the old system that the survival of feudatory control of production in the hands of the few interested mainly not in creating goods but in creating value for the goods they produce impedes equitable distribution. This is obvious without needing to appeal to the peculiar wickedness of the capitalist. Secondly, the continuance of the present system consigns the majority of people to the distress of economic scarcity, despite the fact that modern industrial methods of production, properly guided, can be made to ensure such an increase in our productive resources that none need miss the normal material requisites of comfortable existence in a properly organised society.

It is by no means certain that we are suffering from the effects of plenty, though a plethora of commoditions at one end may well serve to starve the other; but it is fairly certain that we have reached a stage in our industrial development where production can easily out-balance the demands of consumption without any section of the community being the worse if distribution were equitably directed. But it isn't, and all the complications arise from the fact that while the masses share in producing the goods, it is left to a small clique to distribute the goods so produced as and when they like and very often to the prejudice of the entire economic structure of the community.

Needless to add, no stop-gap measures to secure adjustment avail and the proof that they don't is that we have been trying them all along and are visibly the worse for every new remedy tried. It would seem to follow that we have got to face up to the reality of the inherent conflict between the interests of the small minority who control distribution with an eye to their own private profit and those of the rest of the community, quite apart from the speculation whether such a conflict is historically determined.

If, therefore socialisation of the means of production and distribution ponts a way of escape, it is about time we set about examining intelligently the lines along which we must proceed. For the changes we want will not come of their own accord; the crazy notion that particular social changes are historically determined and are bound to come is not shared even by those who preach about it. If it were, we should miss the apostolic fervour in their talk.

LABOUR PARTY'S DUTY.

Now, there can be no denying that the changes are going to be revolutionary, because they are going to alter the very basis of current economic structure. But they need not be violent. They will need to be thorough. And what Mr. Cole would want the Labour party to do, if it came into power, as a first step in the contemplated changes, would be to nationalise the banks and then set about nationalising the industries. This need not hasten a sanguinary revolution if those who are opposed to the changes take kindly to them. We need not discuss the steps that, due to the peculiar character of the British constitution, Mr. Cole would want the socialist party to take to facilitate the changes,—the abolition of the Lords, for example, —but the reader will see that a democratic constitution can very well manage changes of the most revolutionary kind without disturbing the tempo of social life, if the party in power has the majority of the citizens to back its will. And to that end he urges a more enlightened interest in social problems and points out that if the British people are convinced that Socialism is the only radical solution of their economic ills, it wouldn't do merely to wave the Red Flag. And to those who are sceptical, he presents its case in this series of letters in such a way that no educated person need offer excuse for not trying to understand it.

M. G. B.

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Historical Research In Berar

SHARADASHRAMA ANNUAL. Shaka 1855 (1933). Edited by Mr. Yashwant Khushal Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., Sharadashrama, Yeotmal. Price Re. 1.8.

That Berar or Vidarbha as it was known in ancient days, was one of the earliest provinces to be colonised by the Aryan settlers of the Punjab, when they began their eastward and southward migrations is admitted by historians. Though there appears to be no direct mention of Vidarbha in the Vedas, a knowledge of its existence is traceable in the incident of the Vedic Sage Agastya marrying Lopamudra, a daughter of the king of that country. It was this sage who is reputed to have led the Aryan migration south of the Vindhyas. By the time of the Mahabharata a number of well-settled petty Aryan principalities had come into existence, side by side with the Naga and other aboriginal settlements. Since then, the history of the country has been as chequered as that of any other part of India, which has had to face foreign invasions and to pass through internal feuds.

There is thus ample field for historical research in Berar and it is a matter for satisfaction that since the last few years interest in such work has been growing in the Province and that a regular body of local scholars under the aegis of the Sharadashram of Yeotmal are engaged in historical and archaeological research. Some of the results of the work of these scholars are embodied in the first "Annual" of the Sharadashram, which is before us. A few of these contributions are in English and the others in Marathi. Rao Bahadur Hiralal and Prof. Hiralal Jain deal with Pre-historic Berar and the materials for historical research in Berar respectively. The "box-beaded" characters in use in Mahakosal form the subject of discussion by Pt. Lochan Prasad Pandeya. Dr. G.A.P. Hunter, I.E.S., deals with the antiquities of Mahurziri. The finds there cover a wide period, from the copper-plate records of the 5th century A.D. to the paleolithic flints of pre-historic man. Mr. A. R. Deshpande convincingly demonstrates in another paper that Kundinapura, the ancient capital of Vidarbha, must be located near the present village of Kaundinyapur, 22 miles away from Amraoti.

Among the Marathi contributions to the "Annual," Mr. K.L. Daftari's paper on the age of the Vedas and Mr. M.S. Aney's attempt to determine whether the hundred thousand texts of the Mahabharata was compiled before the Buddha or after, are notable, though the subjects are outside the scope of the antiquities of Berar. In our opinion, Mr. Daftari fails to prove his case, while Mr. Aney is easily convincing in his deductions. The ages of Ramgupta, Gunadhya the poet, Chakradhar, Appa Sahib and Manbhat are discussed in other Marathi papers contributed to the "Annual."

American Humour

Delightful Study Of Mark Twain By Prof. Leacock

"American humour rose on the horizon of the nineteenth century as one of the undisputed national products of the new republic. Of American literature there was much doubt in Europe; of American honesty, much more; of American manners more still. But American humour found a place alongside of German philosophy, Italian music, French wine, and British banking. No one denied its peculiar excellence and its distinctive national stamp". And the name of Mark Twain stands for American humour. So writes Dr. Stephen Leacock in his short biography, "Mark Tain" (D. Appleton & Co.) observes Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg in the "Montreal Gazette."

It is appropriate that Stephen Leacock should write of Mark Twain. Like Mark Twain, he is a humourist who enjoys laughing at our human foibles. He laughs at the products of our machine age; he laughs at our politics and politicians, he laughs at our industrial magnates and our professors, at oud bankers and at their depositors. And we laugh with him. Mark Twain placed a Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court and through humorous situations attacked arisaocracy, privilege, hereditary power and superstition. So does Dr. Leacock's humour expose the frailties of so many of our beliefs and practices and institutions. Humour enables people, he says, "quite suddenly to see things as they are, and not as they had supposed them to be."

Mark Twain was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, in 1835, in an "invisible" Missouri village. He had little schooling, and "thus acquired that peculiar sharpness of mind which comes from not going to school, and that power of independent thought obtained by not entering college," writes Professor Leacock. Sam Clemens' boyhood home was the town of Hannibal on the Mississippi, 'a steamboat town,' half-asleep and half-awake, with slavery drudging in the sunlit streets, and manufacture trying to start into life, and with the great river and the river steamers as its glory."

While his Missouri environment—the great river, the deep woods, the prairie, the toiling black slaves—was later to bring fond recollections to him, it is Dr. Leacock's thesis that the West made Mark Twain. In 1857 young Sam Clemens came to New Orleans and became a pilot on the Mississippi River. Here he became "Mark Twain" and gathered experiences later to be recorded in his book, "Life on the Mississippi". On the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the Confederate Army but saw no fighting. Instead, he went West to Nevada—a thrilling journey overland by stage, described in "Roughing It." Here he was a miner and later a journalist. The environment of a mining town, a boom town, was congenial to Mark Twain but a duel compelled him to "skip out" and he came to San Francisceo. After some adventures, a newspaper sent him to the Sandwich Island, to "write them up." He performed his task with great success "His Sandwish Island letters attracted great attention in California. He returned to San-Francisco in a blaze of glory."

Mark Twain was now on the high road to success as a writer and a lecturer. He came to New York in 1867. A newspaper sent him on the "Quaker City" on an excursion trip across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. This was the voyage of the "Innocents Abroad". Here is Stephen Leacock's inimitable description of the travellers: "The passenger list contained a high percentage of ministers of the gospel, spinsters and teachers, whose moral worth is out of proportion to their value as fun. In these days when all the women are young enough to dance, and all the girls are old enough to drink, the 'Innocents' seem a pretty dusty crowd. 'Debates' in the evening in the saloon seem poor stuff in an age of jazz music and radio. But after all, they had with them the unregenerate American bar, that covered a multitude of sins, and was worth more than a floating palace, dry".

GREATNESS THRUST UPON HIM

On his return, Mark Twain was acclaimed by the American nation. He had become a celebrity. His letters on his trip had been read by everyone. But it was in England that he was first recognized as an author; in America he was still looked upon as a "funny" man, as an amusing Western "cut-up". It was the West that always inspired him. "To get vision he must shut his eyes and look across the prairies and the mountains to the sunset over the Golden Gate. Such was the Genesis of 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Roughing It' and 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Life on the Mississippi' and all the splendid work that he wrote in the years that followed his return from Europe."

It must be remembered that Mark Twain wrote in the Victorian period of the late nineteenth century. "Nothing must be said or drawn or written that was not respectable," writes Dr. Leacock. ..... "'Damn' was a wicked word, and a 'leg' was called a 'limb.' Characters in books who swore must say 'By Heaven!' or 'by the Foul Fiend!' but not 'Jesus Christ!'" And Mark Twain's wife and friends saw to it that his language should not offend "nice" people!

At the age of forty Mark Twain was a citizen of the world. In the course of his voyages he dined with the Kaiser and walked arm in arm with the Prince of Wales. He was entertained by Indian rajahs. He made a trip to Bermuda incognito, thereby, in the words of Dr. Leacock, "falling back on a privilege confined to royalty and the criminal class". His books were "best-sellers" in

(Continued on page 10.)

HENRI BERGSON AT 73

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

HISTORY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA. By J. M. Sen, M.Ed., Bengal Educational Service. Published by the Book Company, Calcutta. Pages 313; Price Rs. 4.

This book is an attempt to trace in some detail the progress of elementary education in India from the earliest times to the present day, with special reference to the States' relation to such education. The first chapter deals with the position under the early Hindu and Muslim rulers and the second with the educational enterprises of the early Christian Missionaries and the East India Company prior to 1813. The next three chapters trace the evolution of the British rulers' educational policy till the inauguration of the Montford reforms. The next and last chapter, which is of special utility to the public, analysis the various Primary Education Acts passed in different provinces during the last fifteen years to popularise mass education. A critical analysis of the present problems of organising primary education, is attempted in only a brief section of this chapter; but it needed a whole chapter to itself even in an historical treatise.

The author rightly contends that the education of the citizens is one of the first responsibilities of the State and adds: "In India, however, so completely, so desperately, had the whole popular body been pervaded by the stupefying power of a long reign of ignorance, that we still have before us a melancholy spectacle." The observation is perhaps deliberately vague. If by the words "long reign of ignorance" he refers to the condition before the advent of the British, he does injustice to the fairly wide spread of elementary education through the numerous "pathashalas" and "maktabs" dotted all over the country. If, however, he referred to the British rulers' neglect of primary education till very recent times, he might have said so more clearly. However, he does insist that the State should spend larger sums than before in providing elementary education to the people.

Altogether, the book is a scholarly compilation of useful facts and should be serviceable to teachers, Municipal and Legislative Councillors, specially interested in primary education.

"THE GEM"

The supreme need for unity among Indian Catholics in both the religious and secular fields is stressed by the "Gem", the well known local monthly organ of Catholic opinion, in its August issue, which writes, "In the times when the struggle for self determination is so tense in India we feel that Catholic unity is not only a necessity but will prove our only salvation in the new India that is in the making."

It is a good sign that the movement engineered by certain foreign missionary societies to foist a Spanish Archbishop on Bombay has led to vigorous protests to the Holy See on the part of both the local clergy and the laity. Not until the Indian Catholic community is completely freed from the shackles imposed by alien clerical interests will it be able to progress rapidly along lines of healthy activity and make a worthy contribution to the evolution of New India.

We are glad to see that the "Gem" takes no narrow view of the religious and secular problems confronting the community and has always been a fearless critic of sham and hypocrisy in whatever quarter they are found. The present number of the journal is full of informative and spicy reading matter. Mrs. Sylvia Nunes' notes on "Listening to Music," will be found, as usual, to be very helpful by the musically inclined section of the readers.

Bergson Crowns Life-Work With New Book

Inertia Of Mankind Has Never Given Way Except To Push Of Genius Says France's Greatest Living Philosopher

At the age of 73 Henri Bergson sends into the world what may be his final message to bewildered mankind. The press of Europe acclaims "The Two Sources of Morality and Religion" (Paris, Alcan) as a world event, crowning the life work of the philosopher of creative evolution, as the Acropolis crowns Athens. In itself, Paris reviewers assure us, this book is a triumph of spirit over matter, since its composition was completed under the most painful circumstances: France's most illustrious living philosopher has long been the victim of acute headaches which oblige him to lie for long hours in a darkened room.

The book has lighted the fire of a controversy which rages throughout the religious and sectarian press. A certain section of the Catholic press interprets "The Two Sources" as an eloquent defence of the Christain saints. The "Semaine religieuse" devotes three numbers to M. E Magnin's exposition of Bergson's theory of dynamic, as opposed to static, religion; and "La Vie Catholique" publishes the results of a two-hours' interview with the bedridden philosopher. On the other hand, remembering the Anglo-Jewish extraction of Henri Bergson, orthodox Jews express keen disappointment, as Aime Palliere expressed it at a special meeting of the "Chema Israel," that this Jewish philosopher has not one word to say for the religion of his ancestors. "The prophets of Israel merit more than the 40 lines devoted to them in a volume of 343 pages."

BERGSON'S "LIFE FORCE"

From the accounts, criticisms and interpretations published by theologians, sociologists and others, we gather that Henri Bergson aims to visualize nothing less than the inner spiritual drama of the universe. "Bergson is not only a great philosopher, he is a magnificient writer," Sacha Guitry assures one interviewer. His mastery of metaphor, his uncanny power to give abstract problems an immediate and pressing significance, his architectural and dramatic skill, are all mobilized in his masterpiece, if we accept the judgment of Gaston Rageot. Behind the philosopher of the triumphant life-force stands a poet; behind the poet a seer, who now urges groaning, staggering Humanity to take up its load again. "Humanity does not yet know that its whole future depends upon this effort. Does mankind want to go on living? Mankind must then decide if it merely wants to live or to undertake the effort necessary for the fulfilment of this refractory planet of the essential function of the universe, which is a machine for the making of gods."

The life force, as Bergson visualizes it, slumbers in the primordial rocks, trembes in plant life, becomes active in the animal kingdom, develops the almost miraculous power of instinct in the ant-hill and the bee-hive, and finally, in the human race, develops the powerful instrument of intelligence.

The problem of human intelligence is the conquest of material obstacles which thwart the march of the spirit. Perhaps, on other planets, Bergson hints, matter is not so stubborn, so difficult a problem. "But even so," to follow Aime Palliere's account, "in the marvels of aviation, the prodigious utilization of radio-activity, in all the countless discoveries of science, the vital urge is triumphing in the guise of human intelligence and reveals itself as a powerful, admirable instrument of the spirit."

A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

But this intelligence of ours is a double-edged sword. To the creation of human society, the sacrifice of the individual is often necessary for the commonweal. You may boast of your freedom, but actually you are free only in the most restricted sense. You are the prisoner of social necessities. Left to itself, the static morality of human society would demand of the individual a disinterestedness comparable to that exhibited by the ant-hill or the bee-hive, where the insect, driven by the automatism of instinct, crawls to self-sacrifice.

To this static morality and "religion" Henri Bergson now opposes the dynamic outflowing, creative, energetic religion of the innovators, the animators, the great saint of Christendom in them the lifeforce —the "elan vital"—flows imperiously. They are the torch-bearers of that creative evolution which is the motive power of his system. The admires quote these lines of Bergson:

"The inertia of Mankind has never given way except to the push of genius. The only societies which have ever made any progress have been those which have been wise enough to follow in the footsteps of some innovator. Always it has been the mystics who have led, and who must continue to lead, all civilized groups. Remembrance of what these souls have been, of what they have done, is deposited in the communal memory of Humanity.

"Each one of these privileged souls marks a certain stage attained in the march of life; each one manifests in one original form that love of Humanity which seems to make the very essence of creative effort. This love flows outward in a torrent of vitality, spreads its contagious fire of enthusiasm, which is never completely extinguished, and which may always be rekindled."

ACTION—TRUE TEST.

The true mystic, declares Bergson, finds an outlet for this inner fire—this vital urge—in "love, creation, action." Action is the true test. While the mystics of the Orient, and of ancient Greece, were content with passive contemplation and detachment, only the great saints of Christendom haves succeeded in the complete realization of the spirit, by translating their inner vision into objective action.

Although he was born in Paris, October 19, 1859, the philosopher's parents, Michael and Kate Bergson, were of Anglo-Jewish descent. Cables from Paris inform us that a malady known as "hemicrania" has virtually incapacitated the exponent of creative evolution, that his home in Auteuil remains unoccupied for long periods and that he may never attempt another book—"Literary Digest"

Notable Periodicals

The July-September issue of this journal of the Maha-Bodhi Society is a special Sri Devamitta Dhammapala Number commemorating the life-long services to Buddhism of the Venerable Dhammapala, founder of the Maha-Bodhi Society, who passed away in April last at the age of 69. The late venerable Dhammappa was most illustrious Buddhist of his generation and more than any other of his contemporaries to broadcast the message of Lord Buddha among the peoples of the earth. His was truly a dedicated life. He was, however, no narrow sectariah and understood fully the universal character of the gospel of the Master. The present issue of the journal, being containing a life-sketch has a number of tributes to the memory of the Venerable Dhammapala from distinguished persons like Prof. Nicholas Roerich, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. N. Rathan, Sjt. Santosh Kumar Basil (Mayor of Calcutta), Bhikku Ananda Matteya, Messrs. W.A. de Silva, H. A. P. Sundarasagara, K.C., C. Jinarajadasa, etc.

Full accounts of the last hours of the Venerable Dhammapala, the funeral ceremonies, the journey of the ashes to Ceylon and of the public meetings held all over India and Ceylon, to express sorrow, at the death of the illustrious Buddhist, are given in the journal, which also contains several illustrations of the deceased at various stages of his life.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1933

SALVATION IMMINENT

Sir Frederick Sykes in his address before the Rotarians was very optimistic about the future, and laid great stress on the uplift of the masses,—mainly the agriculturist, who "is the backbone of the land and holds the country-side together with a culture all his own." His Excellency said the Government as a last resort had to depend on the agriculturist, not only for their sinews of war to carry on the administration, but also for their "defensive forces," whose "ploughshares will be turned into swords and pruning hooks into spears," when occasion demands it. It was, therefore, only proper, said Sir Frederick, that everything should be done for the tiller of the soil. He asked the businessman, the shop-keeper and the city man and, in fact, every one else, to co-operate with the Government for the uplift of the agriculturist.

The Governor himself is going to undertake that arduous work, a few weeks before laying down his high office by holding darbars for village Patils and the representatives of local bodies, when he will be able to "set forth a clear cut scheme" through a "small brochure containing information" about the whole thing. The "pamphlet" we are told "will be brought up-to-date" and an "amended constructive plan" will be re-issued to the public for their information. Salvation is in sight.

BELATED DISCOVERY.

We have no doubt the public, the tiller of the soil, the village Patils and the representatives of the local bodies will be duly beholden to His Excellency for the great concern he is showing for them at the end of his term. But we fail to see how these grandiose darbars, for which the tiller of the soil will be called upon to pay in due course, will benefit the masses. It is rather strange that at this late hour of his term as Governor of this Presidency, it should have struck His Excellency that the agriculturist is the "backbone of the land" when the poor man has been more or less neglected by him all these four-and-half years. We presume Sir Frederick Sykes was as serious in all this as when he warned the Rotarians against "theorists" and all those who are "preaching an imaginary and misleading millenium" and asked them to help the Government in "preserving order."

WASTED TIME.

We are afraid His Excellency will be wasting his time in endeavouring to relieve the misery of the agriculturist by doing intensive propaganda through brochures. Does he not know that only 8.6 per cent of the population is educated and that in villages there is appalling illiteracy, poverty, insanitation, dirt and misery? Are we to suppose that he is not aware that there is grinding poverty among the masses, as a result of the revenue administration? What have the Government done to spread education among the masses, for whom the Governor shows such concern at this late hour? If they can point with pride to 8.6 per cent literacy after over a century of British rule, and such hopeless poverty among the agriculturists and the masses, we have nothing to say but to ask whether it is an achievement of which any administration could be congratulated.

Sir Frederick, of course, could not avoid the temptation of inveighing against the revolutionary or the "subversionist"—meaning the Congressman, evidently—and said he has an "unerring eye for misfortunes and grievances." But he thought the "truest defence against him is the removal of injustice wherever it may lurk." We sincerely hope that the administration, of which Sir Frederick Sykes is the head, will soon put this advice into practice, for an ounce of practice is better than a ton of theory in such matters. Even a "subversionist" cannot work unless there are real "misfortunes and grievances," and is there any wonder that in a country where the average income does not exceed Rs. 50 per year and where not more than 8 per cent, of the population is literate there should be real discontent?

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

We have no objection to the Governor holding a few darbars before he goes away for the benefit of the people in the districts, but they are not likely to do any good to anybody, least of all the masses, who are full of their own cares, particularly at a time when prices are low and the revenue demands inexorable. The Governor might well refer to the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1931-32 to find the great sufferings of the people all over the Presidency, particularly in the Karnatak, which is going to be saddled with a darbar—his great panacea for meeting the grievances of the people! Broadcasting brochures and holding darbars will not improve the condition of the masses. For that purpose real constructive work is required. It cannot be done by producing rabbits out of a hat or pamphlets from the Government Press.

Unedifying Discussion

Mr. V. V. Kalikar's resolution in the Council of State on the grievances of the Andamans prisoners was the occasion for a most unedifying discussion. The resolution was a modest one in all conscience. It did not ask the Government to close the Andamans as a penal settlement nor did it condemn Government's policy in dealing with the prisoners there, but only asked for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of those prisoners who recently went on hunger-strike and into the causes of the death of three of them. An inquiry of this type has been demanded by the whole country and may be defended on grounds of sheer humanity. But the Government opposed it, their spokesman indulged in irrelevant and misleading remarks, and after a few other speeches in a similar vein the mover himself beat a retreat by withdrawing the resolution.

Sir Harry Haig's speech on the occasion will not enhance his reputation for fairness. In holding forth on the evil of terrorism he could not have been unaware that he was speaking beside the point. However wicked the Terrorists may be, they need to be treated like human beings by a Government that claim to be civilised, unless they mean to combat terrorism with counter-terrorism. It is not enough for Sir Harry to protest repeatedly that the Andamans prisoners have been treated most humanely. Those who defend even air-bombing as a humane method will not reassure the public about their standards of humanity. When despite their humanity three prisoners die under most suspicious circumstances and when Government refuse a fair open enquiry, the people cannot but feel that there must be something in connection with the treatment of the prisoners that cannot bear the light of day.

Sir Harry rightly observed that terrorism can be completely eliminated only if there is a continuous and active public opinion working against it. But such a state is impossible so long as Government flout public opinion with regard to the treatment of prisoners and a hundred other grievances and rely on more and yet more repression instead of redressing those grievances.

Indian Interests First

The Reserve Bank Bill met with some unexpected opposition in the Assembly, but ultimately with the help of the nominated members Government may succeed in sending it to the Select Committee. A pleasant surprise was the opposition of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, who knocked the bottom out of the Bill when he repudiated the plea that the Bank was or should be independent of political influence. He pointed out that it was the first duty of the Bank to maintain the nation's credit, and to control its currency and exchange in its best interests and that these are fundamentally political questions. It was as ridiculous, he said, to expect the Bank to be free from political influence as to expect Universities in India to be free from academic influence. The framers of the Bill themselves will not deny the force of such an argument. They seek to keep one kind of politics out of the Bank, but have cleverly safeguarded another kind of political influence.

Let the discussion be plain and frank whatever the result. Government want to safeguard British financial and political interests first and foremost. Indian nationalists want to safeguard national interests. And to do this they insist on national control of the Bank in the same way in which other nations control their national banks. In a recent speech on the subject Mr. N. R. Sarcar observed:

> In most foreign countries restrictions of one kind or another have been placed upon non-nationals holding shares or occupying seats on the directorate of Central Banks. An examination particularly of the constitutions of Central Banks of countries like Japan, France, Belgium, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Sweden, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Esthonia, Lithunia, and even England reveals how jealously they guarantee national ownership and control.

Unless the Indian Reserve Bank is so constituted as to safeguard Indian interests through national control, it will never be acceptable to the country. The present scheme, we must repeat, is calculated to subordinate even in the future the interests of the country to those of Britain.

Press Views

Then And Now

Is Sir Harry Haig keeping himself in touch with the past proceedings of the Legislative Assembly? His assertion that the Government never agreed to the closure of the penal settlement at the Andamans suggests that he is not. And that is unfortunate as the Home Member plays so important a role in our National life.

If he refreshes his memory of those past proceedings, he will also be struck by the change in the tone of the Assembly. It was so happy a decade ago. Speaking on this very issue of Andamans closure, Sir William Vincent, the then Home Member, left the decision entirely to the Assembly adding. "This is a matter in which the influence of the legislature may properly be exercised." If by the side of this Sir Harry Haig will recall his own utterances, his stern refusal to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bengal, he will realise what a sad change there has been.—"Sunday Times."

A Sorry Deal

The silver deal, about which some discussion took place in the Council of State the other day, is one which the Legislature and the country have a right to challenge in view of the circumstances in which it was brought about. Viewed from any angle, this transaction is indefensible. It shows how the Government of India blundered and sacrificed the interests of India in their haste to respond to the Imperial call, and now the British Treasury made a substantial profit out of a transaction in which the Government of India weakly yielded to the Imperial Government, demonstrating once more to the world that the Government of India is but a subordinate branch of the British Government having no separate existence worth the name.—"New Orissa."

No Discrimination

We understand that in response to a suggestion of the Secretary of State for India the Government of Burma shortly intend to forward to Whitehall a Memorandum on the representation of Minorities in the reformed Burma Legislature. What we are particularly concerned with at this moment is the question of allotment of seats to the Indian community of Burma in the future legislature of the province. There is a strong rumour that the Burma Government's proposals in this behalf are most unjust and unfair to the Indian minority of this province. A report has reached us further that while the Indian minority has thus been shabbily treated, the same Memorandum recommends and advocates increase of Karen representation from 5 to 12, European from 4 to 7 and Anglo-Indian from 1 to 2. We need hardly repeat that the Indian community in Burma will to a man strongly resent any attempt at discrimination in the matter of minority representation in the reformed Burma legislature of the future.—"Rangoon Mail."

PARSI "JUDDIN" QUESTION

A Brief Examination Of The Problem

By Principal S. R. Davar.

In view of the fact that at present the Parsi community is considerably agitated on the question of Parsis, particularly Parsi women, marrying outside the Parsi community what is popularly called the "Juddin" question, i.e., the question relating to the social, religious and legal claims of non-Parsis admitted in to the Zorastrian religion, has again come into considerable prominence. The object of this statement to the press is to review briefly the situation in the light of past history, both communal and legal.

For the purpose of this review the subject naturally divides into:—

(1) The claims of non-Parsis who are admitted into Zorastrian faith to share with the Parsi Zorastrians the privileges and benefits of the funds and institutions established under the management and control of the Parsi Panchayat and to the use of fire temples and Tower of Silence.

(2) The position of children born of Parsi fathers or mothers with non-Parsi Zorastrian spouse in this regard and

(3) The right of the community to exclude permanently Parsi Zorastrian males and females from participating in these privileges who have embraced other religions and are asking re-admission or have obtained re-admission into the Zorastrian religion.

NON-PARSI ZORASTRIANS.

On this case, beside the ancient usages and historical facts we have the advantage of an authoritative judgment given by two eminent Bombay Judges of the High Court, viz., Davar J. and Beaman J., in the famous case of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit v. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoi, 33 Bom. 510.

It has been established in this case beyond doubt that a person who was not a Parsi but who was born in another religion and thereafter was admitted in the Zorastrian religion had no claim to use the above mentioned privileges. This was so in spite of the fact that many of the trust deeds did not distinguish between a Parsi Zorastrian and a Zorastrian, because it was held by the learned judges concerned that the authors of the trust could never have had the idea that a Zorastrian could be other than a Parsi, believing in the said religion. This was because for centuries the Parsis had not admitted non-Parsis into their community in India.

This was decided in spite of the fact that the Zorastrian religion enjoins conversion, but the tenet had fallen into utter disuse and that long continued usage prevalent among the Parsis prevented the admission of "Juddins" into Zorastrianism. It was also pointed out that the word Parsi had only a racial significance and had nothing to do with religious professions and thus a Parsi born must always be a Parsi, no matter what other religion he subsequently adopts and professes.

PROSELYTISING UNKNOWN.

Davar J. went so far as to state, that, "No one had for twelve centuries ever made an attempt to convert persons professing other religions. Proselytising was wholly unknown amongst them. No one preached the religion or at-

(Continued on Next Page.)

Frankly Speaking

SOMETIME—NEVER?

The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is being postponed, and we are told, it may not be out before 1934. We shall be surprised if it is published before the middle of next year,—not that anybody in this country is anxious about it.

One of the reasons stated is that Sir Samuel Hoare has not finished his evidence, and it may take him some time more to complete it. We did not know that this was so very important, and that everything depended on it.

Another reason is that, the question of Burma has not been touched yet. For all we know it may not be touched for some months more, since the separationists have not yet got a decision in their favour, even by the questionable manoeuvres to which they resorted.

At this rate Federation may not come, if it comes at all, for another decade, and perhaps, the Tories still hope to be in power then.

In the meantime, anything may happen to the present Government and the Tory rebels may gather more strength.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The French aerial mission to Moscow has a great political significance, for it is apparent that the two countries are drawing nearer owing to the German menace which is growing daily.

Since the War France has been the greatest enemy of the Soviet, but a few weeks ago M. Litvinoff entered into a treaty with France and also visited that country. This combined with M. Herriot's prolonged visit to Russia must have resulted in an understanding between the two nations.

Russia cannot be neglected by any one, and as an economic factor for reviving the trade of France she may be of great use to the latter.

Friendship between Russia and France ought to be a guarantee of peace, not only in Europe, but also in Asia.

FLIPPANT AND CALLOUS.

The answers given in the Assembly by the Home Secretary to the many questions he was asked in regard to the Karachi Anglo-Indian paper, are flippant and even callous.

Mr. Sloan's reply that, if Gandhiji felt offended, it was open to him to take action against the "Daily Gazette," is beside the point. We are amazed that neither the Government of India, nor the Government of Bombay, thought fit to issue a warning to this scurrilous paper.

We do not know whether it represents the general opinion of the bureaucracy and Anglo-India; if it does, we are sorry for them and their crude mentor.

Suppose somebody had said the same thing of Mr. Sloan that he should be smacked on his buttocks for his impertinence in the Assembly, would it have been seemly.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

We share Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's concern for Khaddar and his regret "to see the strength of Khadi decreasing on all sides."

But we wish he had seriously considered why it should be so. To say that "the encouragement to Khadi on account of the rejection of foreign cloth goes to the sale of Indian mill-made cloth" is only another way of describing the decline of Khaddar, but does not explain the root cause of the decline.

Khaddar, being still two or three times dearer than mill cloth, needs special organisation to secure a steadily widening market. But when first class experienced organisers like Gandhiji, Messrs. Rajagopalachari and N.S. Varadachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Jamnalalji himself, to name only a few, are either in jail or likely to court it, Khaddar cannot but suffer a set-back.

It is only partially true to say that "the time for preaching the importance of Khadi through appeals and writings is past." We still need leaders like Jamnalalji to appeal to the people to wear Khaddar alone.

MISDIRECTED ATTEMPTS.

The attempts of certain Hindu members of the Central Legislature to get the Communal Award altered by the Joint Committee are bound to be futile and further to strain the relations with the Muslims.

The Award indeed, must go, but the only way to achieve that object is a voluntary agreement between all the communities concerned.

It may be technically true to say, as does Bhai Parmanand, that the Award as well as the White Paper is "sub judice." But there is no chance whatsoever of either the Committee or the British Government making any alteration in the Award not acceptable to the communities concerned.

If any persons in England have given hopes to the contrary to the Hindu delegates, it is only a part of the policy to set one community against the other. And it is foolish to play into the hands of such persons.

Readers' Views

AN UGLY PERFORMANCE

From V. B. Shanbhag.

From the reports appearing in the press about the proceedings of the Non-Brahmin youth conference, it is evident that it was an outrageously ugly performance staged by a few fanatics whose only objective was to bring a single individual into disrepute.

He who runs can see that the alleged objective was not the real objective and the conference meant to do nothing constructive. It must in all fairness be maintained that the Minister for Education has done all that any other man in his position could possibly have done. With the best of intentions it is futile to attempt to achieve the impossible. The present finances of the Presidency render the almost idyllic programme of the authors of the conference impossible of achievement. The conference did not at all represent the prevailing sentiments of the community. Otherwise there was no need of its being convened under the protection of a pose of police.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli is by far the most outstanding non-Brahmin leader of the Presidency enjoying alike the confidence of the electorate and the Government. Essential honesty and sobriety in politics at this juncture, demand that his hands must be strengthened more than ever before. Will therefore the youths of the Presidency (not merely the non-Brahmin youths) rise to the occasion and put a stop to the huge scandle of the 10th of September?

Communalism In Bhawalpur

From "Justice."

The Irrigation Department, Bhawalpur State is virtually an arena for the display of communalism in the real sense of the word. It is a hot bed where the pestilence of racial distinction flourishes to the extent that has up till now defied all protests against it.

The Hindus, whose lot it is to serve in this department, have really reason to curse their stars because of the handicaps they labour under. What greater distress can be imagined than the refusal to grant leave in cases of serious disablement on account of serious illness? Is it not shocking that the Muslim employees get leave on the asking only and that also "with pay", but the Hindus are subjected to unspeakable hardships in this connection and that also, if granted, would be 'without pay' In brief the Hindus have really hard times and in case no speedy relief is afforded to them none knows what it might lead to in the long run.

Below are given a few instances which elaborately illustrate the truth of the statement made above:—

(1) One Mushtaq Ahemad, Head Munshi of Qaimpur Division applied for four months leave on the plea of some very urgent domestic affairs, which was granted to him without any hitch. Similarly, one tracer, Abdul Hamid by name of the same Division applied for 20 days privilege leave on account of some urgent piece of business which was also sanctioned in his favour without any objection.

But when a Hindu employee working in the same above mentioned Division applied for two months privilege leave on the Chief Medical Officer's certificate on account of his illness, he was granted leave on half pay, although the privilege leave was due to him. Can one beg permission to ask as to why this different treatment is meted out towards Hindus? Are there some separate rules for them?

(2) One Hindu Subordinate of Rahim Yar Khan Division proceeded on two days casual leave, but owing to some private circumstances, he applied for four days extension (which was due to him), but this four days casual leave, together with two days leave was treated without pay and thus the poor fellow underwent a heavy loss of losing the whole of his privilege leave at his credit. But when the Muslim Zilledar of the same Division, whose case was exactly like this applied for four days extension, he was granted leave with full pay.

(3) Still, a more absurd example of merciless treatment is the case of one Ghela Ram, clerk of the same Division. This poor fellow was in the clutches of tuberculosis and on medical certificate, applied for two months privilege leave which was due to him, but to add to his misery, he was sanctioned leave without pay.

Such are the horrors for the Hindus in the Irrigation Department of Bhawalpur State. A Muslim's application alone has the recommendations which a Hindu's Medical certificate lacks.

For how long, can this unfair treatment be tolerated?

Will His Highness, the ruler Bahadur of the State and the Minister in charge personally look into the matter and eliminate the factor responsible for this pestilence.

UNDIMINISHED BRAVERY

From B. S. Rajadhayax.

The other day I read in the paper that the Brahmin Sewa Mandal of Dadar rewarded three persons with medals for their bravery realised while fighting with a thief. The three persons rewarded (including one woman) belonged to the Brahmin community and the institution that appreciated their bravery was of Brahmins. So the question did not go beyond the Brahmin community.

But there is one instance of bravery, courage and sense of duty of much more importance which has remained unappreciated. It might be recalled that recently some village women prevented what might have proved a terrible railway accident and thereby saved the lives of hundreds of passengers. A small bridge on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway was seriously damaged by the heavy downpour of rain but the driver of the train knew nothing of it.

Some women of Bhadinagang living close by, realising the possibility of a serous accident rushed to the spot and stopped the train by stretching a red 'sari' across the railway line. The driver whistled repeatedly for removal of the obstacle but the women stood firm and he stopped the train in time to find what a narrow escape the passengers had had. The humanity courage, sense of duty and presence of mind shown by these illiterate women deserves sincere and wide appreciation from their countrymen. But it seems to me that nothing so far has been done to merit their bravery. I feel sure that every Indian will be proud of the conduct of these women.

More About Thana Mental Hospital

From A "Medical Correspondent."

The cause of the high death rate prevailing at the 'Thana Mental Hospital' lies in the fact that medical aid given is inadequate. Strange though it may seem, but the Mental Hospitals at Hyderabad and Ahmedabad have three medical officers, with the half the strength of Thana, while the Thana Mental Hospital has only two medical officers, out of which one is Mental Specialist, with nearly double the population.

Further Dr. Kadam, who is a Mental Specialist and who is in charge of Thana Hospital, is allowed to do private practice. The result is that his professional callings compel him to leave the headquarters almost daily. Hence, it is physically impossible for him to attend the Hospital with the meticulous care which is essential for the upkeep of the health of the unfortunate inhabitants of this assylum.

Further, one fails to understand why the practice adopted at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, of putting the institution in the charge of the Civil Surgeon and two other Medical Officers, is not adopted in case of Thana. It is economical and more efficient. I hope the Government will at least ponder over this problem.

Bikanir Conspiracy Case

From Chand Karan Sarda, B.A., LL.B., Ajmer.

Nothing could be better than to form a Bikaner Conspiracy Case Committee to put up a better defence for the accused who are being tried in it. The trial has continued for over two years entailing great hardships and suffering to the under-trials. The protraction is certainly due to the want of good prosecution case and the disabilities of the defence.

Having formed the Commitee, it now remains for us to use its resources in the way best conducive to the welfare of the conspiracy case prisoners. The first and foremost need is to draw up an exhaustive and intelligent memorandum relating to all the material and relevant facts of the case and sifting the prosecution evidence tendered so far. It should then be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner [illegible] fortunate subjects who have already undergone sufficient incarceration. Resolutions to this effect should also be passed in big cities and towns in the British India.

RESERVE BANK BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1.)

under Section 153-A I.P.C. and even the nominated Member Mr. Sarma's suggestion that the Director of Publicity should give a friendly hint to the writer to refrain from writing such an article was not acceptable.

"DISCRIMINATORY."

Concluding, Mr. Puri warned them that it would be highly mischievous and lead to serious consequences if Government gave discriminatory treatment and allowed Anglo-Indian journalists to escape law even when they did wrong to the leader of the Indian people and put the law into force against Indian journalists when they committed a corresponding offence.

Mr. Sarma congratulated Mr. Puri on the fact that his forensic eloquence had convinced the House that the matter was one of urgent public importance.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt: Is the Member questioning the ruling of the President?

"GOVT. ATTITUDE CORRECT."

Mr. Sarma: "I am not". Mr. Sarma said the debate would be most embarrassing to Gandhiji himself, for whatever else might be said against Gandhiji all knew he had a sense of humour. The article was silly and a sort of humorous writing which should have been ignored. He did not see what other attitude Government could take up except forwarding questions and answers. He held that the attitude of the Government of India was perfectly correct and satisfactory.

"INSULTING" ARTICLE.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai considered that the matter concerned all-India and affected an all-India personality. Perhaps, if the Home Member himself had been present, the replies would have been more satisfactory yesterday, because in a way it had been admitted that the article was insulting and in bad taste. He asked whether the Government of India would not have taken some action in similar circumstances against an Indian newspaper.

FOOLISH REMARKS.

Mr. F. E. James admitted that the article showed ill taste and the remarks were petulant and foolish, especially when they related to a person held in great veneration. None in his senses would justify such publication in any responsible journal. At the same time, the House must have a sense of proportion and consider more urgent matters awaiting attention.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir thought that misunderstanding had been caused and would probably have been avoided if the Home Member had been present yesterday. He thought that the whole matter would have been settled if Government had merely said that they would give consideration to a matter on which members had felt so keenly. The article was offensive to millions of this country. Mr. Gandhi was a man of international reputation admired by millions as a great man. (Applause.) The speaker did not care whether a stupid article fell within the four corners of the law but he wanted Government to consider the matter. He never heard of the paper but the matter having appeared in leading articles, notice must be taken of it.

HAIG'S REPLY.

Sir Harry Haig replying to the debate said that he was absent yesterday because of very important business in the Upper House, but after reading the questions and answers he was glad he was not in the House (Laughter). He could not have dealt with the situation more effectively than the Leader of the House and Mr. Sloan (Applause.) As regards the articles, the tendency of modern journalism all over the world was an endeavour to be bright and too often to pass the bounds of good or even reasonable taste and occasionally lapse into vulgarity.

The issue really was whether this was a normal matter of administration. Now in regard to the control of the Press, their deliberate policy had been for many years to leave the matter to Local Governments. He most certainly was not prepared to make any suggestion to the Bombay Government that any legal action be taken and hoped that the House would support the Government in the position he had taken up (applause).

DAUDI NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. Shafi Daudi said that he was not satisfied with Government attitude even after Sir Harry Haig's reply, because provocations like the present articles were responsible for creating bad blood between one community and another.

Mr. Neogy, in a spirited speech enquired why Government of India did not obtain legal opinion on the article when it appeared in the "National Call" of Delhi.

Sir Harry Haig replied that Government did not attach any particular importance to the article.

Mr. Neogy asked why Government did not even obtain legal opinion, not to talk of taking any legal action. He contended that if some action had been taken it would prevent further bad blood being created and thus prevent some hot-head who might otherwise attempt an outrage in Karachi like the one which occurred in Calcutta last year. Mere condemnation by Government of the article in question was not sufficient.

RESERVE BANK BILL

The debate on the Reserve Bank Bill was resumed in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh continuing his arguments on the State Bank, urged that if it was to be a shareholders' bank then let the Government have a moiety of shares in the bank. He quoted from Sir Basil Blackett's speech in 1928 that no one who was not an Indian or a British or a resident in India, should have a voice in the management of the bank, and expressed his surprise that there was no such reference in the present bill. He also pleaded for special facilities for indigenous banks as given to the Imperial Bank, and urged the revision of the ratio.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy favoured a State Bank in preference to a shareholders bank. He suggested that, if the bill was to go to a joint committee of both the Houses, then the members on the committee could be twenty-eight as was the case in the previous bill instead of 24.

Sir George Schuster said that the Government would have no objection to adopt the course, if that was the general wish.

Mr. Reddi explained the need for a reserve bank in order to control the currency and to finance agriculturists.

Mr. Reddi had not concluded when the House adjourned for lunch. The President gave a warning that, unless members imposed a reasonable time-limit on themselves and avoided repetition of the same arguments, he would have to intervene.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy continued his speech after lunch. He expressed the opinion that if it was a shareholders bank then there was a danger that Commercial and industrial interests would purchase all the shares and dominate the directorate to the detriment of Agricultural interests.

OTTAWA "BETRAYERS."

Mr. Mody said that Mr. Pandya had declared that the members who went to London had no qualifications and were not elected by the House. Mr. Reddy stated that it was a packed committee. He asked whether the persons selected were not leaders and the deputy leaders of the various parties in the House. Mr. G. P Singh: Also supporter of Ottawa. He only knows about betrayers—(Cheers and counter cheers).

Mr. Mody held that considering the manner in which the members were elected to the committee of the Assembly he was sure that the election by the House would not have led to a better choice. Mr. Mody warned House that the setting up of the Reserve Bank did not mean millenium. He hoped that the Bank would engage in reconsidering Bills and open market operations. Mr. Mody did not believe that the time was opportune for the setting up of a Reserve Bank but they had no choice in the matter as its establishment was made a condition precedent to the establishment of financial autonomy and Federation.

He was surprised that the Democratic Party members should object to the election of directors by shareholders though he thought that men without proper equipment might not be always available through this source. Mr. Mody held that the country was opposed both to the linking of rupee to sterling and to fixing the ratio at 1/6 but changes in the case of rupee were not desirable.

Mr. Mody also held that there must be a fair field for indigenous banks and these should not be placed at a disadvantage compared to the Imperial Bank.

WHY DELAY?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that there was no need for delaying the sending of the Bill to a select committee because he held that members had enough material on the basis of the previous bill and its committee's report, together with London report.

Proceeding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that nobody would be allowed to have more than ten votes or Rs. 5,000 worth of shares, and, therefore, there could be nothing like Bank's administration being centred in the hands of a few capitalists, as stated by some.

REDUCE RATIO.

On the question of ratio Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that he differed from Mr. Mody and maintained that public opinion to-day was stronger than ever and it was for a serious consideration of the question of reducing the present 1s. 6d ratio. Government alone could do this, as any discussion in the legislature would mean speculation. Government must take the responsibility and present the 'fait accompli' before the Legislature as quickly as they could do. The Finance Member was aware of the present feeling in the country and Sir Cowasji Jehangir hoped that he would meet it.

Concluding, he urged the House to proceed with the Bill so that when Sir George Schuster left India there could be a bank established. (Applause).

PLEA FOR STATE BANK.

Mr. J N. Aggarwal quoted from the "Capital" of Calcutta to show that the general opinion there favoured circulation not for a long time, but according to Mr. Pandya's motion only till the end of December in order to elicit public opinion. He strongly pleaded for the establishment of a State Bank and asked why the London Committee had done nothing to remove the suspicion that an attempt was being made to shut Indian influence from the Bank.—A. P.

ASHRAM MANAGER RE-ARRESTED

N. Gandhi Enters Prohibited Area And Commits Breach Of Notice

AHMEDABAD, September 12.

Mr. Narandas Gandhi, Manager of Gandhiji's Ashram, who was released a few days back with a restraint notice served on him, was rearrested this evening for breach of the notice.

He started from a bungalow near Gandhiji's Ashram where he was staying and entered the prohibited area. He walked a distance of about four miles before he was arrested.—A.P.

ECHO OF FLOOD HAVOC IN SYLHET

Assam Council Rejects Adjournment Motion

SHILLONG, September 12.

The Assam Council adopted a resolution to-day urging that provision should be made for improvements in the Berry Medical School.

The adjournment motion regarding flood havoc in August in Cachar and Sylhet was lost by 30 votes against 7. The President drew attention to the responsibility of the Members bringing adjournment motions which were tantamount to censure of Government in a light-hearted spirit.—A.P.

WHICH CLOTHINGS ARE WORTH WEARING?

Let every worthy son and daughter of India ask one question 'which clothings are worth wearing?'

A low voice will be heard in reply from the rural hut 'Only those clothings are worth wearing which are spun by me, woven by me. It will adorn your body and sustain me besides.'

Let Bombayites resolve during the Gandhi Jayanti that they will use Khadi alone, and nothing but Khadi.

To carry out this resolution:—

(1) Get Khadi-notes worth annual clothing requirement your family from Khadi workers who will go to you or from A. I. S. A. office (396 Kalbadevi Road), or

(2) Go to any of the Khadi Bhandars owned or certified by A. I. S. A., and make your selections.

PARSI "JUDDIN" QUESTION

(Continued From Previous Page)

tempted to teach it to an alien. There was not an instance known either in modern or ancient times of anybody but a Parsi who professed the Zorastrian religion."

In a later case it was decided by the Privy Council in the year 1925,—popularly known as the Bella case (Sakiat v. Bella, 28 Bom. L. R. 161). Their Lordships of the Privy Council confirmed this view by reiterating that only those who were professing members of the Parsi community, i.e., racial Parsis, were entitled to the privileges as to the use of temple, etc., and that mere converts to the Zorastrian religion, not being racial Parsis, were not within the contemplation of the donors of the trust. Thus this point is the clearest possible legal authority and the trustees of the Parsi religious institutions will be quite within their rights of excluding this class of persons from the benefit of charges within their control.

CHILDREN WITH JUDDIN PARENT.

The logical conclusion of the principle laid down above, viz., that only racial Parsi Zorastrians were entitled to the benefit of their religious institutions, etc.; this aspect does not prevent much difficulty in solution. The nationality according to the laws of all civilised countries of the modern world naturally goes with the father and thus a child born of a Parsi Zorastrian father with a non-Parsi or "Juddin" mother, who has been properly admitted into the Zorastrian religion, acquires the right of participating in the benefits of the religious and other trusts formulated to benefit of the Parsi Zorastrian community.

In the Bella case, however, the position was that the girl concerned was born of a Parsi Zorastrian mother but the father was a "Juddin" and therefore she did not get the racial designation of a Parsi. The result was that it was declared that, not being a Parsi Zorastrian she could be excluded from the benefits of the Parsi religious trusts and institutions.

Over and above this the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat themselves have made this point very clear and easy in the Bombay case of Sir Dinshaw v. Sir Jamshedji quoted above, because they have themselves admitted in their written statement that the children of a Parsi father by an alien mother, if admitted into the religion of their father, were entitled to the benefits of the trust under their management, a view which was confirmed by both the judges in the above case. It must be, of course, admitted that these forms of admission are also not very popular in the community. They are also few and far between and generally when that is done, it is more by a back door arrangement than in an open and straightforward manner.

EXCLUSION ON RE-ADMISSION.

This third and the last question is not only most difficult of solution but also one on which bitter differences of opinion prevail. The question came up originally before the Anjuman somewhere before 1919 and certain resolutions were passed which have been now confirmed in the last Anjuman meeting.

The question is, as to how far these resolutions, which have no doubt a support of the bulk of the Parsi community are binding or can be made binding at law. A Parsi male or female who wants re-admission into the Zoroastrian religion and manages to get re-admitted with proper ceremonies naturally acquires once again the status of being a Parsi Zoroastrian under the authorities which we have dealt with above. If he does so acquire the status, how is he or she to be excluded from participating in the charitable religious institutions once again?

FORMED A CASTE.

Some writers, particularly lawyers, have naturally fallen on some of the findings or observations of Beaman J. in the Sir Dinshaw v. Sir Jamshedji case where the learned Judge has emphasised the fact that, in spite of the fact that the religion enjoins conversion, the Parsis formed themselves into a caste in a country where the pressure of caste principle was very great. Thus, having once adopted this caste principle there was no deviation from its rigid observance.

It is thus argued on the basis of this declaration or decision in this famous case that the Parsis being a caste can by their resolution of overwhelming majority exclude those born in their fold from participating not only in their social but also their religious institutions. There is, of course, no direct authority for such a proposition for the simple reason that such a case has not yet been brought up before the courts. And there is no record that Parsis have ever in practice by communal resolution of their 'Anjuman' excluded people either by ex-communication or by social expulsion from their own racial fold or have refused re-admission into their religion of a sheep which had strayed away from the flock and had like a penitent returned to it.

A very strong case will have to be made out to prove that the admittance into the temple of a Parsi readmitted into Zoroastrian religion would hurt the feelings of the Parsi Zoroastrians to a very great extent or become a substantial interference with the devotion of the worshippers or desecration of the temple, before the above doctrine on caste principle could be successfully established.

However, as I have said before, this question is one where considerable uncertainty as to the result at law must prevail and the question can only be decided by fighting out the same in the highest tribunal open to us.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT

Girl Collegian Charged With Having Revolvers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Miss Jyotikana Dutt, a fourth-year student of Diocesan College, was charged before the special Magistrate, Alipore, for possessing two six-chambered revolvers, two pistols and 53 cartridges without licence.

According to prosecution the discovery was a sequel to the search of rooms of boarders in connection with a theft of 12 rupees belonging to one of the students. The arms as well as most of the ammunition were found under the mattress of Miss Dutt't bed.

The Inspector of Special Branch deposed that he visited the college hostel on the August 2nd, and assisted other officers in search and investigation. He took charge of girls and firearms.

Mrs. D. Hewitt, the matron, and Sister Hilda Francis Acting Principal, were also examined after which the hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

HOW THEY GUARD THEIR INTERESTS

Three Producing Countries Form Tea Committee

LONDON, Sept. 11.

An International Tea Committee representing three producing countries has been constituted in London.

India, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies, each has four members on the Committee. The chairman is Mr. R. Graham (India) and Deputy Chairman is Mr. Clifford Figg (Ceylon).

The Dutch Indies is represented by Mr. P. Leendertz, W. H. Daukes, D. Bolderhey and P. A. Waller.

Indian members are Messrs. E. A. Watson, L. T. Carmichael and J. R. Pinchney.

Ceylon members are Messrs. E. B. Alexander, Walter Shakespeare and Andrew Young.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes were entertained to a farewell luncheon party by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-e-Islam at the Turf Club House on Monday.

We regret to announce the death of Srimathi Ruprani wife of Mr. Indra Narayan Second Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, which occurred on Tuesday morning.

STOP PRESS

PLEA FOR RATIONAL INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

An urgent plea for "rational inflation" has been received by President Roosevelt from Senator Harrison, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Mr. Harrison said: "Commodity prices must rise. I favour some form of rational inflation. We have got to do more than we are doing. This will help both bankers and farmers. The latter are ones who really need help now".—Reuter.

GAYA CONSPIRACY CASE

GAYA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Syed Bashirudeen, Special Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in the Gaya Conspiracy Case convicting 16 accused and acquitting one.—A.P.

No Secession From Muslim Committee

Maulana Shaukat Ali Disposes Of Mischievous Bori Bunder Canard

The sensational news, that was published on Tuesday evening by the "Evening News of India" saying that two important Muslim leaders of the city had quarrelled and that one of them was joining a rival organisation was termed as "Mischievous and Misleading" by Maulana Shaukat Ali in an interview with the representative of the "Chronicle".

There was not any quarrel between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha on Thursday last as alleged by our contemporary. Nor did the Maulana say anything about his seceding from the Muslim Committee to join the Muslim Association. The Maulana was oppposed to the formation of the Muslim Association since the very beginning. He has all along been member of the Muslim Committee, of which Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha is the President an intends being its member even in the future.

"PAINFULLY SURPRISED."

When the Moulana was approached on Tuesday evening and was shown a copy of the "Evening News of India" in which the news about the "Muslim leaders in quarrel" was published, he said "Yes. Yes, I have read it. I am painfully surprised to read this very sensational report. I do not know who has been responsible for such sensationalism."

BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT.

Asked as to whether there was any incident at all at the Khilafat House a few days ago, the Maulana said, "It appears that a great deal is being made out of an unfortunate discussion that was held at the Khilafat House over the Bombay Council's refusal to exempt the Bohra community from the Wakf Act." Here the Maulana explained that he, Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed, M.L.C., President of the Khilafat Committee for the year, and Mir Mahomed Balooch, both of whom were staying at the Khilafat House were discussing about the decision of the Bombay Council not to exempt the Bohra community from the Wakf Act. The Maulana said that till very recently he himself held the same opinion as the above mentioned two gentlemen that the Bohras should not be exempted from the Wakf Act. But a few days ago, a Muslim theologian friend informed the Maulana that the majority of the Bohras looked upon Syedna Mulla Tahir Saifuddin, the head of the Bohra community as their Imam and Dai Mutlaq.

JUSTICE OF THEIR CLAIM.

"Therefore" continued the Maulana' "though our own beliefs were different, yet according to the beliefs, of the Bohra community, refussal of the grant of exemption from the Wakf Act would be taken as an interference in their peculiar religious belief. I saw the justice of the claim and since have been of the opinion that other Muslims should help the Bohra brothren".

PERSONAL INCIDENT.

While, he Maulana Irfan, Mr. Abdul Majeed and Mr. Balooch were discussing the subject about four days ago, Mr. Mir Allabux came to the Khilafat House to take Maulana Irfan on some private work and joined the discussion. After a while he left the House with Maulana Irfan. After he was gone with Maulana Irfan Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha came to see Maulana Irfan and sat down with us after we had welcomed him and we continued the discussion."

While Sardar Saheb was still with us, Mr. Allabux returned with Maulana Irfan and then Sardar Saheb discussed the subject in a manner that was unfortunate I cannot understood why this personal incident should be dragged into the press and as to who was responsible for publishing it."

IN SERVICE OF ISLAM.

"I belong to no particular Muslim party in Bombay. I would be glad to help any good cause that will help the uplift of the Muslims. I am a member of the Muslim Committee which has been doing splendid work under the presidentship of Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha. I am still a member and will be working in it as long as it continues doing useful work. I was opposed when the Muslim Association was stated as a counterblast to the Muslim Committee and I am still opposed to the multiplication of Muslim societies. I want all Muslim to stand together in the service of Islam and the Muslim brothers. I have always had good personal relations with Mr. Allabux and had received nothing but kindness from him. I was glad to hear that he also believed in Muslims working together."

"MISCHIEVOUS PARAGRAPH."

Asked about the dinner party at Noor Baug, where he and other Khilafat members are alleged to have stated that they would secede from the Muslim Committee, the Maulana said:

"Three days ago a few friends came to me and invited me and others to a dinner to celebrate the complete recovery of Seth Allaya from his recent illness. I went to the dinner. I am a member of the Muslim Committee. I am not a member of the Muslim Association or Muslim Society. I do not know who is responsible for the mischievous and misleading paragraph in the "Evening News." I have got personal regard for Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha but I have my own views and convictions and I recognise my responsibility as one of the Chief Executive Officers of the Central Khilafat Committee."

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INDIA'S NEED FOR NATIONAL LIBRARIES

All-India Library Conference Inaugurates New Movement For Popular Education

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The first session of the All-India Library Conference opened this morning in the Hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the Presidentship of Dr. M. O. Thomas of Annamali University. Mr. J. Leitch-Wilson, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India opened the proceedings.

Among those who were present were Lord Sinha, Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. A. C. Woolner, Mr. A. M. R. Montague, Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, Dr. Baini Prasad, Dr. S. L. Hora, Mrs. Raikumari Das, Dr. Wali Mohamad, Mr. S. R. Rangnatham, Mr. G. Misra, Mr. Basiruddin Ahmad and others representating the Secretariat, the University and state libraries throughout India.

Mr. K. M. Asadullah, Secretary to the Conference read messages among others from Sir Fazli Hussain, and Mr. George Hill Director and principal Librarian of the British Museum, London and Mr. J. Howard Dice of U.S.A.

Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests. The open session of the Conference will discuss to-morrow the draft constitution of the All-India Library Association.—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In his Presidential Address Dr. M. O. Thomas, B.D., M.A., Th.D., Dip.L.S., (London), F.L.A., Chief Librarian, Annamalai University said:—

A conference of this kind is undoubtedly a great achievement in itself. Whether we shall achieve anything more depends upon ourselves. The conveners of our Conference, as we all know, are prominent librarians of the country, presidents of library associations, and other responsible library officers. "The list of the conveners" as Mr. Asadullah states in his circular, "clearly indicates its representative character, and the joining of so many librarians for the first time to hold the Conference and found an Indian Library Association is a sure sign of its success."

Our delegation too, I believe, is quite representative, consisting as it does of librarians, library workers and others interested in libraries from all parts of India. Hence I am sure we can speak with more authority on our profession and our work than any other body in the country which may profess to speak for us.

The main object of our gathering, as you are already aware, is the formation of an Indian Library Association with a view to promoting an Indian Library Movement. It is, therefore, only fitting that my address should have that topic as its theme.

Those of us who have seen or have known something about the library movement in Western countries, and the benefit of such movements to their people almost daily long for the birth of an All-India Library Movement which would give similar advantages to our people. But such a Movement can never come into existence merely through individual longing, enthusiasm or effort. The ideal of a strong Library Movement in this country which is or should be dear to the heart of every librarian and library worker can be realized only if we unite ourselves into a powerful body. The mainspring of an Indian Library Movement cannot be anything but an Indian Library Association.

Our endeavour to start an association of this kind, however, is beset with difficulties. "Fortunately, these are not insurmountable difficulties cannot be insurmountable especially since we have nothing to do with the political, religious and sectarian problems which form the real stumbling-block to so many of our common endeavours in India. What we really need for the establishment of a strong, vigorous and progressive Indian Library Association is a will to unite in a worthy cause with an unselfish purpose, sacrificing our individual and even our provincial interests for the common good and settling our differences of opinion by a frank and honest discussion in a give-and-take spirit. We shall be able to do this only if we keep our ideal clearly in view, and that ideal, may I point out, is not so much the safe-guarding or advancing of our own professional interests as it is the furtherance and promotion of a strong Library Movement in this country.

A NATIONAL CONCERN.

Now, what does that Movement imply? It implies a new programme of education for our country which has not yet won recogniton or support either of our Government or of our public. It implies a new system of education for all our people whether they be men or women, adults or children, rich or poor through the establishment of suitable libraries in our cities, towns, villages and rural areas.

It implies a better system of administration of our libraries by a well-educated and technically trained staff, the securing for the library profession a better status by insisting on admitting to the profession only well-qualified persons, making proper provision for their adequate training, bringing about a greater co-operation and co-ordination between libraries in various parts of the country, undertaking a regular programme of bibliographical research and compiling bibliographies of Indian literature. It implies a recognition for our profession as a real educational factor and force not only among the masses but also among the highly cultured and well-educated people. Above all, it implies the making of libraries in this country a truly national concern.

BRITAIN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The wonderful achievement of Great Britain and our political connections with her are perhaps good enough reasons for us to look to her for our inspiration and example rather than any other country. We shall take her as our model and shall expect from our Government what the British Government has done for the British people. Yet we should not be under the impression that the boon will be granted without hard work and importunity on our part. It has not been the experience of any country which has a flourishing Library Movement to-day, and much less was it in the case of Great Britain.

The history of the British Public Library Movement which has had its beginnings in the middle of the 19th century has been up to the year 1919 one of hard struggle and uphill work on the part of the promoters of the Movement.

The final triumph of the Movement came in 1919 when by an Act of Parliament which had practically the unanimous consent of the whole House rate limitations were altogether removed leaving it to the option of each Library Authority to fix its own rate and further giving freedom to each governing unit of the country be it a borough, town country or parish council to decide for itself whether or not it should have a rate supported library within its area. The result is that no part of the country to-day is without proper library facilities for the people. Over 96 per cent. of the population lives within library areas and practically every citizen is within easy reach of a library or a book distributing centre.

FACTORS FOR SUCCESS.

Now, a Library Movement in any country depends upon five main factors for its success. (1) The activities of the promoters of the Movement. (2) The attitude of the Government. (3) The financial help which the philanthropically-minded rich car render (4) the co-operation and support of legislators and other influential people holding high offices in the country. (5) The attitude of the educated people.

The present condition of our libraries is almost similar to that of British librarits in the middle of the 19th century. In some respects it is even worse. Compare for example the present position of our National Library with that of the National Library of Great Britain. In spite of Gibbon's harangue against the condition of British libraries in general, and Carlyle's growling attack on the libraries of London as "a shameful anomaly even in England" and his milder allusion to the mismanagement of the British Museum Library, there is every evidence of the fact that the latter had been in a flourishing state long before any Library Movement came into existence. It has been a literary treasure house of the nation for several generations. It has had its copy-right privileges in one form or another from the beginning of the 18th century. It has been liberally subsidized by the Government and has grown enormously.

NO NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Now, what have we got by way of a national library to compare with the British Museum or the national libraries of other nations like the Bibliotheque Nationale or the Library of Congress? I am in no way belittling the importance of our Imperial Library. But is that the best we can expect in the matter of a National Library of a great nation with an ancient civilization and culture? Can we find our literary treasures in it or are they to be looked for in libraries of other nations? Where is our copyright privilege which hardly costs anything to anybody? What is the kind of edifice we have for the housing of our National Library? While the number of volumes of other national libraries runs into millions, what is the strength of the collection of our books and periodicals? What is the amount spent annually for their purchase? These are rather unpleasant questions, but we hope that within a few years our Imperial Librarian will be able to return satisfactory answers.

When we turn from our National Library to our Provincial and State libraries, we find matters worse. Many of our Provincial libraries have, no doubt, a fairly good collection of books, but the condition of some of them is deplorable. To be convinced of the truth of my statement, you need only step into one of the biggest of them, viz., the Punjab Public library. After your visit you will hardly come out without a feeling of sympathy for its librarian and his staff who have to work under such conditions as prevail in that library. No library of its size and importance in Great Britain would have been so badly neglected by the authorities even in the early part of the last century.

That briefly is where we stand in regard to our libraries and library profession. We are several decades behind most Western countries. Can we do anything to improve existing conditions? Undoubtedly we can if we follow the Western example and begin our work where they began in the last quarter of the 19th century. We should get ourselves united and do something more than individual preaching of the gospel of libarries.

NEED FOR ASSOCIATION.

It is not necessary at this juncture to elaborate on the need for founding an Indian Library Association. We are all here because we are convinced of that need. Every one of us realizes that the only way to improve the present position of our libraries and the library profession is by getting ourselves united into a professional body, and a National Association alone can do that work on a nation-wide scale. Some of us, however, are rather diffident of its success. Whatever the reasons may be for such diffidence, I hope they will refrain from giving expression to it. We are already meeting with a great deal of discouragement from outside and we do not want any within the ranks. While we should not shut our eyes to difficulties and obstacles, we need not entertain unnecessary pessimism. An effort does not cost us much in any case. Its success depends not so and obstacles as upon the kind much upon lack of difficulties of Association we are able to form and maintain, the nature of its membership and the quality of its executive.

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LONDON MARKETS

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Cotton advanced in sympathy with New York.

Wheat in fair support, October 5/0 equal to 3/8; May 5/6 equal to 1/2.

Linseed steadier, October/November Calcutta 11/7/6; plate 10/15. Stocks steady. Good trade returns.

Gold 127/7, undertone steadier. Loan 85 equal to 1/8.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

London, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	4.55
To-day's opening	4.55-7/8
To-day's closing	4.57-3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	4.54-1/8
To-day's closing	4.57-3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	8.88
To-day's opening	8.92
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	8.91
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A.-M	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	5.14
To-day's opening	5.20
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	5.20
Difference	+.06

FRANC RATE

Paris, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	82.71
To-day's opening	83.15
To-day's closing	81.84

SILVER

London, Sept. 12.

Silver Ready	18-3
Difference	+1
Silver Forward	18-5
Difference	+1

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Silver Ready	56	0	0
Asso	56	4	0
Kartak	56	10	0
Gold	32	0	9
Sovereign	20	6	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Rule Quiet

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Gilt-edged Securities ruled quiet to-day on the London Stock Exchange. 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan quoted £84 3/4.

Fine gold was quoted 127sh. 7 pence per ounce.

ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE?

Miss Dutt Pleads Not Guilty

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Charges have been framed against Miss Jotikana Dutt, a fourth year steudent of the Diocesan College by the Special Magistrate, Alipore, for possessing two six-chambered revolvers, two pistols and 53 cartridges without license and concealing them.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Hearing has been adjourned.—A. P.

COTTON PRICES FORGE AHEAD

Sequel To Stimulated Buying By Wall Street And New Orleans

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

In the New York market, yesterday's reactionary sentiment as a result of renewed inflationary rumours was fully maintained today and prices continued to forge ahead under the influence of stimulated buying by Wall Street and New Orleans, but fears of the increasing movement of the new crop induced hedging operations which militates against any rapid advance.

Otherwise a general feeling of uncertainty prevails with interest centred upon the possibilities held out by the National Recovery Administration campaign.

Trading in October commenced at 8.98 i.e. ten points higher than previous close due to New Orleans and Wall Street buying influenced by the sustained strength on the Stock Exchange and favourable Liverpool advices, but at a higher level. Prices somewhat reacted on Southern hedge-selling and some liquidation.

Thereafter the market became rather quiet and narrow with the rate hovering around 8.96.

WHEAT.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 60, 62 1/2, 64 1/2 about a quarter penny higher. The market was steady on better advices from abroad, but trading on the whole remained quiet.

LONDON 'CHANGE.

London Stock Exchange was decidedly better but gilt-edged securities were somewhat easy and three-and-half per cent. Indian Sterling Loan fell back to £84 3/4 i.e. 5 shillings lower than the previous close.

The London exchanges opened with the Sterling Dollar rate at 4.55 1/4 and displayed better feeling while the latter was in session. The rate further appreciated to 4.58, maintaining a fairly steady undertone.

Franc opened at 83.15 but immediately fell away 82.87, thereafter continued to lose ground gradually touching 82.09.

SILVER.

Silver opened firm at 56, 56, 56-4. Improvement was chiefly due to steadier Shanghai advices but profit-taking at the advance wiped of the rise unally closing steady at 56, 56, 56-4.

GOLD.

Gold opened steady, at 31/10/6, 31/10/9, 31/11. The market at first eased on some scattered selling influenced by a steadier sterling—Paris exchange. However the latter gradually weakened prices began to improve, finally closing firm, 32/0/3; 32/0/6 32/0/9.

VALLABHBHAI PATEL IN JAIL

Non-Political Prisoners As Companions?

PAKVASA'S STATEMENT

Says, Sardar Suffering From Some Tooth Trouble

In response to the inquiries made by the public about Sardar Vallabhbhai's health Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa makes the following statement:—

I was a political prisoner in B Class in the Nasik Central Prison with other B Class political prisoners who are confined in that Jail. On the 1st of August last I was removed and put as companion with Sardar Vallabhbhai who was brought on that day to that jail from the Yerowda Jail we were confined in one of the barracks in the Hospital Yard.

That barrack in that yard was completely shut off by a corrugated iron sheet wall about 10 feet high and besides the three persons (who were C class ordinary convicts who were employed for Sardar Vallabhbhai's service) here was not a single person who was allowed any access except the Doctor who was attending on the Sardar for ordinary treatment under the instructions of the Superintendent Major Bhandari.

"ENFORCED COMPANY."

After a few days, a non-political prisoner was brought from Yerowda Jail and put in the same barrack with Sardar Vallabhbhai. He objected to such company being forced on him in the same room and inquired that if that was the company that was intended to be given to him he would prefer to have separate cellular accommodation securing him privacy. After some time the enforced company was by stages removed and thereafter by the end of the last month we were removed to the yard known as the Quarantine Yard and Sardar Vallabhbhai was given for his use a whole line of 10 cells.

THREE NON-POLITICALS.

On the next day three non-political prisoners (including the one who was originally as stated above was given as company) who all had, it appears, been removed from Yerowda Jail recently that is after the removal of Sardar Vallabhbhai to the Nasik Prison, were brought into the Quarantine Yard and put in row of cells just behind the row of cells occupied by Sardar Vallabhbhai.

I was released on the 5th of September and I do not know whether Government desire to give any company other than that provided as aforesaid.

TOOTH TROUBLE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai when he came to Nasik was suffering very severely from trouble in the nose. But it is at present under control. He is now suffering from some tooth trouble. Apart from this Sardar Vallabhbhai is keeping well and cheerful as usual.

BURGE MURDER SEQUEL

Burman Arrested At Calcutta And Sent To Midnapur For Trial

CALCUTTA, September 12.

Brojo Mohan Burman, who was arrested on Friday following the murder of Mr. Burge, Magistrate of Midnapore, was directed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be escorted to Midnapore and placed before the Magistrate there for orders.—A.P.

PRENTICE AT MIDNAPORE.

MIDNAPORE, September 12.

Sir William Prentice, Member of the Executive Council arrived here yesterday.

Several non-officials including the Chairman of the Municipality, the Principal of the College and a representative of the Merchants' Association met him and discussed the present situation.—A.P.

NO HOPE OF SALVATION FOR INDIA

"Joint" Delegate's Plea For Unity

MADRAS, September 12.

Addressing a ladies meeting to-day, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, who had been to England to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of women's organisations, declared:

"Whether the demand is for joint electorates or wider franchise for women, unless it is forceful and united and unless various communities of India realise the needs of the time and rise to the occasion, sinking differences of caste and creed, there is no hope of salvation for our country."—A.P.

LANCASHIRE-JAP TALKS

LONDON, September 12.

Mr. Kadono is sailing by the "Viceroy of India" on the 16th of September.

Conversations between Japanese and Lancashire industrialists will begin on September 14.—Reuter.

"Don't you find soap goes very quickly in washing floors and paintwork?"

"This soap doesn't! '501' lasts longer because it lathers with little rubbing and is extra firm and solid. The wasteful soaps are those containing too much water."

501 —the most economical soap in India

501 is much cheaper to buy than imported soaps, even of much inferior quality, because it is entirely Swadeshi.

501 contains no animal fat and no harmful chemicals. It is scientifically manufactured from the purest vegetable oils.

501 gives a rich, cleansing lather which loosens dirt quickly, without hard rubbing—and it's rubbing which wastes soap, tires you needlessly and wears out fab

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Delicately jasmine-scented, this pure, mild, vegetable soap costs far less than other toilet soaps of such fine quality. Buy it with the money you save by doing your washing with '501'!

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FIFTH DAY OF POONA BIG MEETINGS

18 Entries For Governor's Cup

The following are the complete entries for the Fifth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 16th September, 1933.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Top weight will not exceed 9st. 12 lbs.

In this race classification of horses will be ignored.

DISTANCE.—R. C. AND DISTANCE.

First Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shapshape.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Meicsigenes.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness.
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mr. Oscott and Mrs. C. Malone's Glenalmond.
Mr. J.J. Murphy's The Stiff.
Mr. J.J. Murphy's Bray Beau.
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's Mulligatawny.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Sing's Lis.
Mr. Kelso's Prince Khan.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Little Bob.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mahasagar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Johnny Green.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Polish Count.
Mr. K. Muncherji's Saint Amour.
H.H. Aga Khan's Buland.
Mrs. F. G. Travers's Redeswater.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Signifer.
Mr. A. Higgins's Ethics.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir's and P.D. Bolton's Heremia.
The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.

Final Entries.

Mr. S.A.A. Annamalai Chettiar's Sauer Kraut.

THE CRITERION. Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,600; third, Rs. 1,400. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March, 1931.

W.A. and C. reduced 14lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1931, of a race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once 4lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Winners after the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Allowance.—Maidens, 5 lbs.

DISTANCE.—7 FURLONGS

First Entries.

Mr. Abde A.S. Tyebjee's Serviette.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Invercannie.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Westerner.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Varsity Express.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Mr. Oscott's Blackette.
Mr. J. J. Murphy's and Mrs. M.C. Watchorn's Bonne Tete.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Lignan.
Mr. A.M. Kairaz's Redress.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zorawar.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Raghubeer, (late Prince Sham).
Miss V. Parker's Belford.
Miss V. Parker's Miss Tina
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's La Fontaine.
Mr. M.C. Patel's Cavern
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon.
Mr. Eve's Risque.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mountgarret.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Polish Count.
Rajkumar C. Desraj Urs's Asphalt.
Mr. V. L. Govindraj's and Capt. M. R. D'Arcy's Helen's Glory.
Mr. J.A. Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. K. Muncherji's Custodian.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Zecos.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Einga.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Smart Aleck.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir's and P.D. Bolton's Heremia.

Final Entries.

Mr. S.A.A. Annamalai Chettiar's Broadway Joe.
Mr. P. R. Subbier's Mahalakshmi.
Mr. G.L. Lyon's Gallophant.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Winner, Rs. 5,500; second, Rs. 1,750; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

DISTANCE.—1-1/4 MILES.

First Entries.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Mr. A.S. Tyebjee's Eastern Essex.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Varsity Express.
Mr. W. Bird's Message.
Mr. E.S. Godfrey's Monreale.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Charmaine.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Oromatto.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mr. Oscott's Blackette.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Dough Nut.
The Tsakore Saheb of Wadhwan's and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Sing's Lis.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Fascino
Mr. S.E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. Eve's Maybar.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mahasagar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Johnny Green.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Little Bob.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Polish Count.
Mr. S.A.A. Annamalai Chettiar's Sauer Kraut.
Mr. J.A. Wadia's Picaro.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Signifer.
Messrs. A.C. Ardeshir's and P. D. Bolton's Heremia.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.
The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.

Final Entries.

Messrs. E.J. Gubbay's and N. D. Bagree's Gashmu.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

DISTANCE.—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

First Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lone Dollar.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's The Mint.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Great Pearl.
Mr. Eve's Popcorn II.
Brigadier R.C.R. Hill's Burnley.
Mr. J.J. Murphy's and Mrs. M. C. Watchorn's Bonne Tete.
Mrs. C. Malone's Meredian.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's D'Artagnan.
Mr. G.L. Lyon's Powders.
Mr. G.L. Lyon's Galactic.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Miss Mount.
Mr. Kelso's Skysign.
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Financier.
Mr. Roman's Turlough.
Mr M.C. Patel's Thaxted.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
Mr. Eve's Sailor's Knot.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights.
Mr. Eve's Insomnia.
Mr. Gem's Essexbrook.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cardinal Point.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Winnock Bunker.
Mr. K.S. Anmad's Dilectus.
Maharaj Mansigh of Jaswatgarn's Rose of Spain.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Mr. V. L. Govindraj's and Captain M. R. D'Arcy's Helen Glory.
Mr. S.A.A. Annamalai Chettiar's Broadway Joe.
Mr. C. Temooljl's Sky Hawk.
Mrs. S. Goldsmith's Jorrocks.
Capt. J.W. Goldsmith's Mystic Fruit.
Mr. W. M. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey.
Mr. K. Muncherji's His Majesty.
Mr. M.R. Patel's Eagle Prey.
H. H. Aga Khan's Solferino.
Major-General H.E.M. Douglas's Glenlinnhe.
H.E. The Viceroy's Complet.
H.E. The Viceroy's Honeydew.
Mr. Higgins's Martin Place.
Messrs. G. McElligott's and R. Higgins's Long Reign.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Cryptgram.
The Chief of Bajana's Black Jest.
Messrs. K. A. Hilay's and Moosa M. Hoosein's Santon.

Final Entries.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Anomalous.
Mr. A. Higgins's Captain Desmond.
Mr. Oscott's Cymro.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., and Rs. 12,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class 1.

DISTANCE.—R. C. AND DISTANCE.

First Entries.

Mr. W. Bird's Jassir.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. Sultan M. Cinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. Mahomedalli Lahori's Electricity.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mushoor.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah.
Mr. Arnold's Mumrih.
Mr. J. Cline's Cold Steel.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Gunboat Jack.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Black Beauty.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Tair al Iraq.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Vita*
Mr. N. Rupchand's Tennyson.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Vershan.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Hazima.

THE BEDOUN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's Taj Saud.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Blue Star
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Galliard
Mr. Hoosein Kadum's Faithful II
Messrs. F. H. Noronha and E. Y. Chetty's Star King.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Kummer.
Mr. A. M. Kairaz's Wafadar.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amir.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Empire.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's High Flier.
Haji Abdulla Mana's Famous.
Haji Abdulla Mana's Sannam.
Haji Abdulla Mana and D. D. Chawan's Murat.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Young Avar.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Rin Tin Tin.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Square Deal.
Mr. W. Bird's Arab Flag.
Mr. R. Bence's Atiyat Allah.
Mr. N. G. Ladhabhoy's Salladin (lat Blotting Kagaz).
Mr. M. M. Talib's Noomass.
Mr. M. M. Talib's Wadya Beg.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Falcon
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Majid Beg.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Sa'ee.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Dhib Shalwa.
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Matchbox.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shahana.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Red Star.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shal.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Zeebar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Al Natiq.
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's Nasrat Beg.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Sheema.
Messrs. Hamid Jamoor and Diamond's Amij.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Kayid Saud
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha.
Mr. J. Cline's Hayar.
Mr. Sorab Khan's Baji.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Vershan.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Shaher
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Redcar.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Packard.
Mr. Sanad Abdul Rehman's Hasna.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's The Knave.
Mr. Haji Rajub's El Faras.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Mansfield.
Mr. Quick's Yawir Awar.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Scindia.
Mr. Syed bin Aomer's Shalban.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Suhail Pasha.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Khalil Beg.
Mr. W. M. Somasundaram's Fancy.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Danger.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sunspot.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Moonspark.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Injeman II.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Sanjakdar.
Mr. King's Black King.
Messrs. H. R. Somekh and S. M. Khemara's Watchmaker.
Mr. R. N. Surana's Baghdad.
Haji Rajmahomed Vazir's Muhaisin.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's Gurji Beg.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Kafoor.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr. Imamdin's Shekib.
Messrs. R. Kashibhoy and S. Ardeshir's Subrang.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Chabookchi.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Maarib.
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab's Mascat.
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab's Grey King.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Tennyson.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Vithal Luxman's Lucky Boy
Mr. Mahmood Beg Tabaqchali's Hijran.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Murjan.

ALIGARH IGNORED

Resentment Against Omission In M.C.C. Itinerary

DELHI, Sept. 8.

An important omission in the itinerary fixed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the forthcoming visit of the M. C. C. Team has been brought to public notice by Mr. Jamil Mohammed Khan, Cricket Captain of the Aligarh Muslim University, who deplores the omission of Aligarh in the programme.

Mr. Jamil Mohammed Khan in an interview with the "Hindustan Times" deplored the attitude of the Board of Control of Cricket in India, who had shown luke warm sympathies towards the claims of Aligarh. He could understand the attitude taken up by the M. C. C. that thty could not play more than a certain number of days during their Indian visit. It was, however, up to the Board of Control to recognise the claims of what has been, and may correctly be, regarded as the nursery of the Indian University Cricket in India.

ALIGARH'S TRADITION.

In this connection he pointed out that Aligarh was perhaps the only Indian University which had invariably been accorded a fixture by visiting English sides. The cases of Oxford athletes and the M. C. C. side of 1926-27 are in point. The University has produced cricketers of All-India fame in large numbers, and no All-India side has ever been complete without at least three Aligarhians. Messrs. Ali Hassan, Shafqat Hussain, Salamuddin, Syed Hasan, Ahsan-ul-Hasan, Wazir Ahmed, Abdus Salam, S. S. Joshi, Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali and Ghulam Mohamed who are all the products of Aligarh University are household names in Indian Cricket. Most of these have been included in various Indian sides which have visited England from time to time Mr. Ahsan-ul-Haq played for Middlesex.

INCONCEIVABLE.

It would appear from this that cricket tradition in Aligarh has been on a par with the cricket traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. To break this tradition now would be as inconceivable, as the giving up of time honoured tradition of visiting sides playing Oxford and Cambridge.

In view of all this Mr. Jamil Mohammed failed to understand why precedence over Aligarh was given to other centres, which had hardly any cricket fame in India. In this connection, he specially referred to Bangalore. Benares, Secunderabad, Punjab University and Combined Colleges, and even to Poona and some Calcutta fixtures.

ONE OF THE BEST.

He specially wanted to contradict certain press reports alleging that Aligarh had not been given a fixture because they neither had a good team nor a good play ground. The University ground, he said, is admittedly one of the best in North India and meeting wicket was highly praised by Mr. Gilligan in the last M C C visit. Similarly, no cricketer has to be convinced of the fact that the University possesses one of the best sides in India.

Mr. Jamil Mohammad hoped that better counsels would prevail in the Board of Control and that justice would still be done to Aligarh.

CONSIDERABLE RESENTMENT.

Inquiries also reveal that there is considerable resentment in University and Aligarh sporting circles against the present attitude of the Board of Control. Aligarhians feel that giving of opportunities to Aligarh players to play for other sides in India would not meet their demand for a fixture against the M. C. C. at Aligarh.

It is feared that if a fixture is not given to Aligarh, Aligarhians may refuse to play against M. C. C. for other representative sides in India.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Bury 0, Fort Vale 3.
Hull City 2, Bradford City 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 5, Gateshead 2.—Reuter's Special.

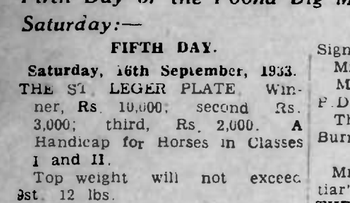
RUGBY UNION

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Huddersfield 17, Hull 12; Bramley 13, Hunslet 30.



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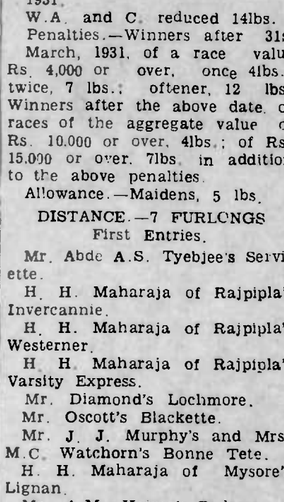

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF V. T. TRAGEDY

Jury Return Verdict Of Death Due To Homicidal Stab-Wounds Inflicted By Suspect With Intent Of Murder

A detailed version as to how the Parsi Contractor was stabbed to death on the Victoria Terminus Platform on August 31, was told on Tuesday before the City Coroner, at the adjourned inquest over the body of Nowroji Cowasji Mulla.

WHAT ASST. S. M. SAW

Mr George Grant, Assistant Station Master of the V.T. giving evidence stated that on the day in question at about 10-15 a.m. he was coming to Platform No. 9 after the arrival of the Madras Express on Platfodm 11. When he and the deceased, who was with him reached Platform 9, the Deccan Queen was just steaming in. The deceased went a little ahead of the witness, and the witness saw the deceased asking the suspect Rama Govind, who was not a licensed coolie to get away from the platform. Suddenly the suspect brought out something from his trouser pocket and began hitting the deceased, who began walking towards the witness with shouts. By that time, a Pathan mukadam hit the suspect on the head and Rama fell down. A struggle ensued between the Pathan and the suspect who refused to hand over the clasp knife, that he was carrying. At that moment Sergeant Yates pinned him to the ground, and succeeded in taking away the blood-stained knife from the suspect's hand.

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Continuing, the witness stated that, he with the help of the Police officer, put Mr. Mulla into a taxi, and hurried him to the St. George's Hospital, but before reaching there, the contractor died.

At the outset, the witness stated that he had not seen the suspect before. He, (the suspect) was not wearing the necessary Red Uniform and the number badge, which all the licensed coolies wore.

SUSPECT'S QUESTIONS.

Questioned by the suspect, the witness stated that on the day in question, he did not see the suspect removing the luggage of a Bania from the Deccan Queen. He also did not see the Parsi contractor stabbing the suspect, nor did he hear the Parsi gentleman ordering the Pathan mukadam to turn out the suspect. The statement that the suspect picked up the knife from the ground and tried to strike the mukadam but the blow fell on the deceased, was not true.

PATHAN MUKADAM'S EVIDENCE

Lalladakhan Dayeemkhan, the Pathan Mukadam stated that he had seen the suspect on the platforms several times. He used to turn him out as the suspect was not a licensed coolie. On the day in question, while he was waiting for the Deccan Queen, he heard cries from the Parsi contractor, and turning round saw the suspect with a clasp knife in his hand. He ran towards him, and dealt a blow on the head with his stick. The suspect fell down and the witness tried to snatch away the clasp knife. He was later helped by Sergeant Yates, who struggled with the suspect and succeeded in taking away the knife.

Sergeant Yates, also gave evidence and corrobarated, the previous witnesses.

Rama Govind, suspect a strong and sturdy Maratha, aged about 20, was in the court during the inquest, with two police guards by his side.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab-wound in the back which had penetrated the root of the lung.

The Jury added: "This wound and four others were inflicted by means of a clasp-knife by the suspect with intent of murder of deceased. We hold that this was a case of premeditated murder."

TRAGIC END OF INDIAN AVIATORS

On September 4, a Westland "Wapti" aeroplane crashed near Padidan in Sind, resulting the tragic death of two Indian Officers of the Squadron No. 1, of the Indian Air Force, stationed at the Karachi Aircraft Depot. Both deceased aviators belonged to the first batch of officers selected for the Indian Air Force, whose total number was only five, and now it is reduced to three. They returned from England only in May last, after undergoing training at the Air Training College, Crawell. They belonged to the same family. Bhupendrasingh (right) being the uncle of Amarjitsingh (left).

They were besides fine Tennis players, and played at the recent Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament, reaching the semi-final stage.

They are shown in their tennis dress.

SPANISH SEPARATISTS SIGN PACT

Basque, Galician And Catalonian Nationalists Plan For "Iberian Federation

A pact has been signed by the Spanish Basque, Galician, and Catalonian nationalist-separatists under which they undertake to help each other in an effort to form an "Iberian Federation," which would radically change the present physiognomy of the Spanish Peninsula. The pact was signed at Santiago de Compostela, and is known as the "Triangular Pact." Negotiations for this pact were started by the Catalonian separatists, whose delegates had previously been on a propaganda tour in the Basque and Galician ons says the Madrid correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

After the pact was signed, Basque and Galician delegates paid a visit to their Catalonian comrades in Barcelona and an enthusiastic joint meeting was held to demand independence for the regions concerned. The Basques expressed intense resentment at alleged persecution by the Spanish authorities. They claimed that in the last four months the Basque nationalist party has had to pay fines amounting in all to about 1,000,000 pesetas. The Galician delegates stated that the interests of their region are not being protected by the present Government. They will oppose with all their might the proposed trade agreement with Uruguay, which they claim will ruin Galicia since the trade agreement is to provide for the yearly importation by Spain from Uruguay of several thousand tons of frozen meat. Galicia depends mainly on livestock production. The Galician delegates complained also of the failure of the Spanish Government to construct the much-desired railway between Zamora and Orense.

INDIGNATION IN MADRID.

The speeches aroused great indignation in Madrid and elsewhere in Spain, and many messages of protest were sent to the Government. The action of the Barcelona "Generalidad," or local governing board, in sending representatives to the separatist meetings in Barcelona has been particularly resented.

Political observers are closely following this new combined separatist movement, which is being launched at a time when negotiations have already been started for Statutes of Autonomy for the Galician and Basque regions. There is no general demand for autonomy in while in the case the Basques the demand is less for economic and political than for religious autonomy; their statute, if granted, would enable the Basques to negotiate a Concordat directly with Rome. The Spanish Government would be quite willing to see that these regions are granted a Statute of Autonomy on the lines of that granted to the Catalonians last year.

APOLOGY FOLLOWS COMEDY OF ERRORS

Lord Trenchard Holds Himself Responsible For Lapse Of London Police Officers In Fitzpatrick Affair

The final chapter in the Fitzpatrick affair, which was vigorously debated in the House of Commons on July 26, after indignant, questions by Conservative, Liberal, and Labour members about the treatment of Flying Officer Fitzpatrick by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, was reached in mail week with the publication of the results of Lord Trenchard's investigation.

The allegations made during the debate, writes the "Manchester Guardian" were that while Mr. Fitzpatrick was looking for an hotel in London at 3-40 a.m. on July 14 he was overtaken by C. I. D. officers who jumped from a car and demanded to know what was contained in a suitcase he was carrying.

Mr. Fitzpatrick took the police, who were in plain clothes, for car bandits and struggled when they seized him. It was alleged that considerable violence was used and that, though he was released at the police station, an apology was refused.

LORD TRENCHARD'S CONCLUSIONS.

Lord Trenchard's main conclusions are:

The plain-clothes officers genuinely believed Mr. Fitzpatrick to be a thief. Mr. Fitzpatrick was equally convinced from the start that they were motor bandits.

But there may often be other and better ways of convincing a person who appears to suspect the bona-fides of a plain-clothes officer than to take him by fore to the police station. Instructions are to be given that these other methods shall be employed whenever possible.

Whether unnecessary force was employed "I find it difficult to form an opinion at this stage."

The sergeant's refusal to apologise was definitely wrong.

Instructions are being issued to the police that while they must not abate their keenness and emergy in stopping and questioning suspected persons, as soon as innocence is established everything possible must be done to assist them and to remove the sense of grievance that they may very naturally feel.

Whenever such cases arise the matter is in future to be reported at once to superior officers.

In concluding his report Lord Trenchard says:—The examination of the question of the reporting of such incidents has brought to light an important defect in the standing instructions by which the police are guided in dealing with cases of this sort. Fortunately such cases are very infrequent. Though no precise records are available, it is estimated that the number of persons stopped in the course of a year is well over 10,000, and a large number of guilty persons are thus brought to justice. Nevertheless, the number of cases in which difficulty has arisen of the kind which occurred in this instance are very few.

It is the more necessary, therefore, that there should be clear instructions as to the steps which ought to be taken, and one of the first and most important steps is for the officer responsible to report the matter fully to his superiors

NO FORMAL REPORT MADE

In this case no formal report was ever made, though the matter was mentioned by the sergeant to his divisional detective inspector twenty-four hours later

The blame for the failure to report this case must rest upon those who are responsible for the standing instructions—that is to say, upon myself as Commissioner of Police.

I am therefore taking steps to ensure that whenever an innocent person is brought to a police station for investigation or a charge is refused in circumstances which give rise to a sense of grievance or to any sort of protest the matter shall be at once reported to superior officers. The officer personally involved in the case should, of course, do whatever is possible at the time, but this may not be sufficient. It is for those in authority over him to decide what, if any, further measures can be taken to make amends to the aggrieved person and to remove his sense of grievance if possible.

In conclusion I have only to say that, whilst I myself and all the officers responsible regret this incident sincerely, it has at any rate served the purpose—which Mr. Fitzpatrick told me was his main purpose in bringing it forward of throwing lihgt on defects extent of minimising the chance of any similar incident occurring in the present system and to that in the future.

AMERICAN HUMOUR

(Continued From Page 5).

England as in America, and his success on the lecture-platform in both countries was phenomenal. It was, however, the evening before the dawn of bankruptcy. His income was large, but he lost heavily in unfortunate undertakings. He threw thousands of dollars into inventions which were to fail, and his publishing business went into bankruptcy in 1894. At the age of sixty Mark Twain began all over again. He wrote and lectured and gradually reduced his heavy burden of debt. By 1900 his work was done. He visited Europe again. He received honorary degrees from Oxford, Yale and Missouri, and gave his farewell lecture in 1906. Meanwhile death had been removing the members of his family one after another. Life grew lonely. In April, 1910, Mark Twain died.

AMERICAN TRIUMPHANT.

His works were distinctly American literature, that is, "literature written in an American way, with an American turn of language and an American cast of thought." "The test," in the words of Dr. Leacock, "is that it couldn't have been written anywhere else". While Longfellow and Hawthorne and Irving had written "English literature in America," there was no doubt, for example, that "Huckleyberry Finn," which in Dr. Leacock's opinion marks the highest reach of Mark Twain's achievement, was "triumphantly obvious and undeniably American." The "Connecticut Yankee" was his most artistic book. Apart from these two works, Mark Twain need only have written "Life on the Mississippi." "Roughing It," "The Innocents Awroad," and "Tom Sawyer." But he wrote more.

Dr. Leacock presents another Mark Twain to us. "Human nature being as discontented as it is, 'funny' writers are never content with their cap and bells. They would like to write sermons." Mark Twain didn't want to be known as a "funny" writer. He therefore attempted historical and romantic works. More important, however, are his writings "for the sake of a public cause, a public idea, for liberty, for humanity." He hated cruelty; he hated bigotry; he hated tyranny. He would curse England for the Boer War and America for the Philippine conquest. He would be "a rebel, an atheist, an anticlerical." This was Mark Twain, the man.

Dr. Stephen Leacock's "Mark Twain" is a delightful and sympathetic study of the kindly humourist with the shock of hair and the bushy eyebrows and the Missouri corn-cob pipe.

JAPANESE POLICY COMES IN FOR CRITICISM

British And Chinese Delegates Expose Manchurian Aggression

Japan came in for a spirited attack at the hands of the Chinese and British delegates to the Institute for the Study of Pacific Problems which is meeting at Banf ih Canada, when the Manchurian discussion was revived by a Japanese delegate who claimed that the new state was chiefly regarrded by his country as a reservoir for raw materials, and not as a colony to receive Japan's excess population, says the Banff correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

The Chinese delegates, interpreting this statement as an evasion of the vital point, sidetracked the issue in replying that as Japan's population only increased one million a year in ratio to four million a year in China, it was consequently more essential that Manchuria remain a Chinese province to receive China's excess population.

The British delegates added fuel to the fire when they, in turn, held that Japan's low living standards, and State-subsidized industries gave them an unfair advantage in commercial competition. A favourite theme with the English delegates, this argument was expanded so as to offer justification of immigration restrictions in Great Britain and her colonies on the grounds that the standard of living was so low in Japan, that workers of other countries couldn't hope to compete with Japanese labourers.

Baroda. It is understood that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda who was conspicuous by his absence from the two previous sessions of the Baroda Representative Assembly will be presiding over its deliberations when it will be reassembling on October 9.—A. P.

Poona.—Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes were entertained at a grand luncheon party on Monday afternoon at the Turf Club by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, President of the Anjuman-e-Islam.—A.P.

Thana.—A three days' fair called "Urus of Shri Sadanand" was held at Jawahar, the capital of the native State of that name in Thana District. About 300 'fakirs' who assembled at the fair, were fed by the State for three days.

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KALBADEVI ROAD. | PAREL.

Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap!!!

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyser in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyser is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyser is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.

Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyser should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his Factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.

If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyser should have drawn Mahatmaji's attention to that fact before allowing him to use that Soap on his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Rumoured Washington will offer farmers fixed minimum price for portion well as three to eleven Dollars per acre for land leased out of production.

Liverpool.—Market steady at the decline. There is no pressure to sell. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy.

Liverpool.— Decline due to hedge selling and long liquidation. Advance temporary.

New York.—Rumours inflation based commodity Dollar, causes advance.

New York.—Replacements by foreign and domestic buyers. Lack of hedges and renewed inflation talk.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

October 1933	8.88
December 1933	9.09
January 1934	9.18
March 1934	9.33
May 1934	9.50
Middling spot	9.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 11.

October	8.86
December	9.05
Middling spot	8.76
New York—10-55 a.m.—	
October	8.79
December	9.01
New York—Noon Call—	
Octobe.	8.80
December	9.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 11.

Day's receipt at all U.S. Ports 43,000 bales.

Days' export to Great Britain 16,000 bales.

Days export to the Continent 9,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Sakellaridis—	
October 1933	6.64
November 1933	6.75
January 1934	6.86
March 1934	6.98
May 1934	7.08
June 1934	7.18
FGF Spot	7.06

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Broach—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.24
Fine (good staple)	4.39
Superfine (good staple)	4.54
Oomra—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.42
Fine (No. 1. staple)	4.57
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.72
Bengal—	
Good	3.31
Fine	3.41
Superfine	3.51
SCINDE—	
Good	3.41
Fine	3.51
Superfine	3.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

September		5.14
October	5.14	5.14
November		5.13
December		5.16
January	5.18	5.19
February		5.20
March		5.23
April		5.25
May		527
June		5.29
July		5.31
August		5.32
September		5.33
Middling spot		5.28

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 11.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	18-1/8
Forward	18-1/4

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 11.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) C. I. F. ton, No offers.

Castorseed Bombay. (Hull) C. I. F. ton, Sept/Oct. sellers £9/15/0

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, ton, Sept/Oct sellers £10/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Sept/Oct sellers £11/11/3.

Linseed La Plata C. I. F. Hull, ton, Sept/Oct. sellers £11/0/0.

Linseed Bombay. (London ton, Sept/Oct. sellers £12/0/0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 19/10-1/2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apl. paid 20/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/9

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay. Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/6

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi, Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/6

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 6|8|9-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Sept. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|16 to 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 11.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.58
Amsterdam	8.02-1/2
Brussels	22.22-1/2
Madrid	38.68
Milan	61.37
Berne	16.75
Paris	82.71
Prague	108.03
New York	4.55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£ 15-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£127-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/4
National Bank of India	£ 45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£111-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£ 73
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931	£ 85
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£109
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£ 73-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£108-7/8

LONDON METAL.

London, Sept. 11.

Copper Brazlers	£ 47-1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 16-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24	£ 16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	£215-1/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot 8-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fee, Parcels, Sept/Oct. sellers 24.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept/Oct. sellers 23/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Oct. sellers 26/9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 11.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. Spot. sellers 3-9/16.

WHERE IT IS GOING?

Everybody spends money. But well spent is that, every pie whereof goes for the benefit of the lowest of the land. See how a rupee spent on Khadi is distributed. What will you purchase in the Gandhi Jayanti?

How much to whom from ONE RUPEE worth of Khadi

	Rs.	a.	p.
Farmer	0	3	0
Ginner	0	0	3
Carder	0	1	9
Spinner	0	3	9
Weaver	0	4	3
Washerman	0	0	6
Establishment	0	1	0
Total...	1	0	0

FURTHER FALL IN PRICE OF GOLD

Undertone Firm In Wall Street

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

On the Stock Exchange lack of confidence abroad restricted the business. Despite the new account the price of gold based on French franc at 83.93, fell further five pence to 1289-1/2 including a premium of six pence.

Among commodities, cereals eased on reports of beneficial rains in Argentina, but rubber improved on the report that the Dutch Indies Government had tabled an ordinance in Voldsraad, aiming at general regulation of exports.

Wall Street was quiet, but the undertone was firm in sympatny with wheat and cotton.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Prices

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Messrs. R. K Motishaw and Co. have received the following telegram of Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange:—

3 p.c. Sterling	£73
3½ p.c.	£85
4½ p.c.	£109
4 p.c. New Loan	£102-5s

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Indore, Sept. 11.

Wheat Seed and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal:

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 19, 20.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17, 19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17. 18
Gram Rs. 15.
Tilseed Rs. 25, 30.
Linseed Rs. 22, 23.
Jawar Rs. 10, 15.
Barley Rs. 15.
Bajara Rs. 17, 18.
Ajavan Rs. 20.
Tuar Rs. 19, 20.
Moog (Green) Rs. 19, 21.
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 13.
Cotton seed Rs. 9, 10.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 50, 58.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 48, 53.
Cotton Broach per Kandy of 784 lbs. Opening Monday Rs. 194
Cotton Broach per Kandy of 784 lbs. Closing Monday Rs. 193.
Cotton Broach per Kandy F.D. Rs. 196-4 Parches:
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10-12.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2-12.

SHARES:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 44.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 320.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 222
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 163.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 117.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 94-8.
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 13.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 27.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 122.
Bhagaratha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 10.
Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 17.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. Rs. 6.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 19.

BULLION:—

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 33-8.
Silver 100 tola Rs. 55, 56.
Remarks:—
Bullion Market declining.
Grain Market steady.
Cotton Market steady.
Share Market bad, no buyers.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LIMITED.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of September, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.) April-May 1934.

10-30	Rs. 196|8
12-30	Rs. 195|8
2-30	Rs. 193|12
Highest	Rs. 197|4
Lowest	Rs. 195|4

ROOM RATES.

To-day being the Parsi holiday, Khordadsal, the Bazar was closed at 2-30 p.m.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 24|11|6; Closing Rs. 24|12; May Delivery Opening Rs. 26|8, Lowest Rs. 26|6; Closing Rs. 26|6.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 26|15; Highest Rs. 27|0|6; Lowest Rs. 26|13; Closing Rs. 26|15.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 6|10; Closing Rs. 6|10.

NEW BRITISH COLONY TO BE CREATED

Leeward And Windward Islands To Come Under One Governor

The formation of a new colony, consisting of the Leeward and Windward Islands under one governor, is suggested in the report of the Closer Union Commission dealing with the West Indies, consisting of General Sir Charles Fergusson and Sir Charles Orr, says the "Manchester Guardian".

In the terms of reference to the Commission the island of Trinidad with Tobago was included, but the Commission found that Tobago had always been a financial burden to Trinidad since the amalgamation of the two and "Trinidad is trongly averse from embarking on more experiments in the direction of closer union with other islands."

The name suggested for the new colony is the British Caribbean Islands. St. Lucia is considered as the most suitable headquarters.

NO MORE "HONOURABLE"

Another suggestion is that the official residence of an administrator or commissioner should cease to be known as "Government House," and that, although the administrator would still bear the courtesy title "his Honour," the members of the island executive and legislative councils should no longer be designated "the Honourable."

"We are aware," says the Commission, "that the mere association of these scattered islands, including as it does, the local autonomy of each, appears to be a retrograde rather than a progressive step in the direction of closer union," but by bringing the Leeward and Windward Islands into one group, it would make "a political unit of a large number of islands at present divided into two separate governments, and the psychological effect alone of this would, we think, be considerable and help to encourage the conception of a united West Indies, so far at least as the colonies south of Jamaica are concerned."

The continuation of the present system of government by executive and legislative councils is firmly advocated as best suited to present conditions. "but it should be clearly laid down," it is added, "that a nominated member should have as complete freedom to vote according to his conscience as his elected fellow-members, and should not be regarded in any sense as a Government member."

ENQUIRY INTO REICHSTAG FIRE

The British section of the International German Relief Committee in London received in mail week the conditions which M. Romain Rolland has laid down in reply to the request of the German Government for copies of the papers which are held by the International Legal Commission of Inquiry into the burning of the Reichstag. These conditions, which have been drawn up on the advice of the eminent lawyers concerned in the inquiry, have been refused by the German Government. They are as follows:—

1. Free choice of defending counsel by the accused.
2. Permission for foreign counsel to be selected if desired (according to German law this can be done by permission).
3. Right of defending counsel to see all the documents relating to the trial.
4. Right of accused to speak to defending counsel without the presence of a third party.
5. Publicity during entire trial.
6. More humane treatment of accused pending trial—eg. Torgler to be released from chains.
7. Safe conduct and full security during and after the trial to the defending counsel and to witnesses called for the defence, and full rights for them to ask and answer questions.
8. Right of defending counsel to call witnesses.
9. Witnesses called by the defence who are or have been in the service of the State shall be allowed to make their statements freely.
10. In order that the defence may be properly prepared the precise charges against the accused shall be communicated to the Commission of Defence.

Bangalore:—Unveiling the portrait of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of "Tainadu," a local Kanada daily, Sir K. P. Puttana Chetty paid a glowing tribute to his many-sided activities. Messages of goodwill were received from Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Alladi Krishnasami Iyer, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. N. C. Kelkar and several others.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

Causes Of Breaches And Water Overflowing Banks In Old Fuleli

VILLAGES IN DANGER

In several places in old Fuleli Water overtop banks, & breaches Are formed in bunds elsewhere.

HYDERABAD, (Sind),

(By Mail.)

Inquiries made by the Associated Press correspondent in flood stricken areas show that the damage caused in Mirzapore is that after the advent of the Sukkur Barrage it is very negligible. The main complaint of the zamindars in Mirzapore is that after the advent of the Sukkur Barrage it is very hard to prevent floods in certain areas for the pre-Barrage canals used to serve not only as irrigation canals but also as escape channels for the excess inundation water. But the present barrage canals are only irrigation canals and their water is completely regulated and hence they are of no avail to remove flood water which is now allowed free access to the old Fuleli. This accounts it is believed for the breaches as well as water overflowing the banks in the old Fuleli. It is also stated to be one of the contributing factors for the rise in the Indus at Kotri.

VILLAGE IN DANGER.

Budbani village on the bank of the old Fuleli close to its starting point form the Indus was in danger of being flooded yesterday, but the headman of the village collected together all the villagers, Hindus and Molems, and with the co-operation of all a bund was erected all-round the village and thus the village was protected. Boats are kept ready to remove villagers to places of safety in case of emergency. But for the erection of this bund a huge mango grove and a part of the village would have been under water.

The district authorities have distributing quinine to the villagers with a view to prevent possible outbreak of malaria after the floods subside.

About a mile from the junction of the Indus and the old Fuleli is a village called Ghall which is also surrounded by water, but as already stated there is no loss of life or property.

NEW CHANNEL.

Saidkhan distributory, about seven miles from Hyderabad, which commands about 3000 acres of land, which are now without water owing to breaches since 2nd instant, nearly a mile up. About 600 men and 140 donkeys are working in order to make an old road (which is running parallel) a channel to divert the water from breaches and irrigate the area.

This new channel is about 5 furlongs long and about 60 to 70 feet wide and it is expected that water 3 feet deep would run along this with a velocity of nearly 2 feet per sec. The main cultivation on either side of this is bajri and cotton.

ANOTHER VILLAGE IN DANGER

Last night the village of Kariwara Jatha (nearly 20 houses and 200 men) on the bank of the old Fuleli was in danger and about 40 coolies were dispatched to erect a bund all-round and the water was diverted to Kamalwah old canal otherwise known as Gidarwa and thus the danger was averted.

The whole of the Miami forest (where Sir Charles Napier fought with the Mirs of Sind in 1840) is under water.

Close by, about 400 acres of cultivated land is also under water. It will be noted that cultivators on this side sow seeds with the full knowledge that they are taking a risk. This year they were warned by authorities not to waste their seeds but they, as usual, did not pay heed and cultivated in the hope that they would get a good yield if there be no inundation.

BREACHES IN BUNDS.

In several places in the old Fuleli water had overtopped the banks and in some places there were breaches in the bunds. The bed of the old Fuleli is only about 20 to 30 feet ordinarily, but now it is about 60 to 70 feet wide and in many places water has spread to a greater distance in the adjoining fields.

The village far Mahomed Kabhoro is flooded every year and evacuated. As usual this year also the same fate overtook the village. The people love their place so much that even after due warning, they do not wish to leave their cherished homes. They are staying temporarily on the westernside of the Fuleli canal.

There is a bund near Ghul Muhamed Chagri which was raised only this year at the instance of the local zamindars to cultivate their adjoining lands. If this bund had been but two miles up the canal the breaches could not have occurred for then the water level would not have risen in the Fuleli over the area under review.—A.P.

WARNING OF HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN 36 HOURS

Rainfall Reported To Be General In Burma Konkan & Malabar And Local In Bengal Behar, U. P., C. P. & Bombay Deccan

POONA, Sept. 12.

The depression over Central Provinces has weakened and now lies as low pressure area with centre near Khandwa in the West Central Provinces. It has caused vigorous monsoon with locally heavy falls in North Bombay Deccan. The shallow depression of Kathiawar yesterday has become unimportant after causing an extension of monsoon into Lower Sind. Conditions are markedly unsettled in North-West Bay of Bengal off Orissa Coast, where a depression is probably forming.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and active in Orissa, North Madras Coast Berar, Gujerat, Konkan and Malabar, while scattered thundershowers have occurred in the Punjab and West United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bengal, Behar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, South-West Punjab, Sind, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and Gujerat.

RAINFALL FIGURES.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Gwa four inches; Rangoon three; Mergui two; Tavoy, Amherst; Victoria Point, Bassein, and Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpu three-quarters; Cuttak one; Saugor Island three-quarters; Mukteswar one and a half; Dalhousie three; Surat two; Tankhala and Baroda one; Khanpur, Bhawalpur and Udaipur a half; Ambala Dwarka, Multan Karachi and Mount Abu a quarter; Aurangabad five; Malegaon, Ahmednagar three; Mahabaleshwar one and a half; Gopalpur one; Calicut and Marmagoa three-quarters.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Lower Burma and Bombay Deccan and strengthen in Malabar, Konkan, North Hyderabad, North Madras Coast, Orissa, South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, West Central India, South Rajputana and Gujerat. Scattered thundershowers will occur in Punjab Kumaon Hill.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Pegu and from Konkan and Gujerat to North Madras Coast and Orissa, during next 36 hours.—A. P.

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	0.5	90.8	+22.9
Calcutta	0.2	49.8	+8.9
Cuttack	2.0	69.6	+30.4
Ranchi	0.6	36.3	—4.3
Patna	...	40.6	+4.0
Gorakhpur	...	44.8	+7.2
Benares	...	23..	—7.2
Allahabad	...	19.7	—11.1
Cawnpore	...	20.0	—8.4
Lucknow	...	11.5	—19.8
Jhansi	...	26.6	—3.2
Agra	...	27.7	+6.3
Bareilly	...	35.2	+1.1
Dehra Dun	...	84.2	+15.8
Delhi	...	43.7	+23.8
Ambala	...	48.9	+27.9
Ludhiana	...	23.2	+3.5
Lahore	...	16.6	+2.6
Sialkot	...	30.8	+10.0
Rawalpindi	...	25.4	+4.6
Lyallpur	...	13.2	+2.9
Multan	...	2.2	+2.6
Srinagar	...	11.2	+4.6
Peshawar	...	6.2	+2.0
Dehra Ismail Khan	...	5.4	+0.3
Fort Sandeman	...	4.4	—0.7
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Rangoon	1.5	64.0	—1.7
Khandwa	0.1	25.3	+2.1
Jubbulpore	...	37.5	—8.2
Nagpur	0.2	47.7	+9.7
Bombay	T	50.6	—10.5
Ratnagiri	0.9	101.3	+13.9
Ahmednagar	2.2	23.4	+9.5
Poona	0.2	23.1	+6.1
Sholapur	0.7	17.3	+0.6
Hyderabad-Dn.	0.6	28.5	+8.2
Bangalore	T	21.3	+6.2
Mysore	...	17.1	+6.1
Calicut	0.3	0.4	+7.6
Madras	...	5.1	—7.2
Maymyo	...	39.2	+10.4
Shillong	...	46.5	—2.2
Darjeeling	...	88.1	—1.3
Simla	0.2	36.3	—8.2
Pachmarhi	...	72.5	+9.9
Kodaikana	T	25.6	+7.0
Coonoor	...	13.4	...
Colombo	0.2	33.7	+15.5
Jacobabad	...	5.1	+2.6
Hyderabad-Sind	...	6.7	+1.1
Karachi	...	18.5	+11.7
Jaipur	...	30.3	+16.1
Ajmer	...	27.4	+19.2
Deesa	...	34.1	+12.4
Rajkot	0.1	20.5	—1.9
Ahmedabad	0.3	36.7	+12.2
Bhopal	...	87.1	...
Akola	0.2	30.1	+7.0
Amraoti	T	28.4	+4.2
Indore	...	41.1	+15.9
Marmagoa	...	84.7	...
Malegaon	...	18.8	+4.5
Mussoorie	0.5	62.6	+15.7
Mahableshwar	2.1	249.0	+7.7
Mount Abu	0.5	71.8	+18.4

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th September 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 ours x 0007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.9 degrees (4.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 262 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud a 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.52 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.01 inches.

Weather Remarks—rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 12-9-33 Colaba Point 0.52; Fort 0.80; J J Hospital 0.36.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 51.16; Fort 79.68; J J Hospital 57.22.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 63.02; Fort 69.27; J J Hospital 65.74.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 78.32; Fort 87.05; J J Hospital 80.28.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, together with the rainfall, departure from normal since June 1:—

ROCKEFELLER'S SON FLIES FROM KIDNAPPERS

Heavily Armed Guard With Machine-Guns Escorts Him To Safety

A New York cable dated Aug. 19, says:—

Kidnaping threats are reported to have been made to-day against Winthrop Rockefeller, 21-year-old son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and a heavy guard was on hand to protect the youth to-day as he returned home by plane from Texas.

Winthrop is said to have received the threats in the Texas oil fields, where he was learning from the ground up the business in which the Rockefeller millions were made. He immediately set out for home.

A guard was provided for the youth at once, and he was heavily protected by Federal agents armed with pistols and machine guns at Fort Worth, where he took a plane for the north. At Chicago another heavy guard was on hand at the airport, and he was closely watched till he took off again eastward Winthrop recently began to work in the Bayonne refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at the wage of dol. 5 a week, and made the trip to Texas as part of his job of learning about the industry.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1933

DON'T TOUCH EVEN A HAIR OF EINSTEIN

French Threat Of Holding Marked Germans As Hostages In Event Of Injury To Professor

PARIS, Sept. 12.

If even a hair of Einstein's head was touched, German hostages marked down in Paris would answer for it, declared M. Bernard Lecache, President of a crowded meeting at Salle Wagram, at which two French criminal lawyers made impassioned pleas for the defence of the accused in the Reichstag Fire Trial, which they were not allowed to make at Leipzig.

Clamour for names followed M. Lecache's declaration, but the chairman refused to give them. Brawls outside the hall among the people unable to gain entrance resulted in the detention of a score of people, including one Englishman.

BODY-GUARD FOR EINSTEIN.

Hundred Jewish Science students in England are forming a voluntary bodyguard for Prof. Einstein during his stay in England.—Reuter.

WENT TO ENGLAND TO AVOID BOTHER

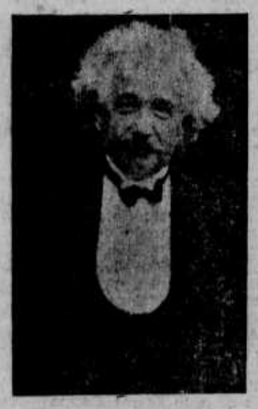
Einsteins "Have Nothing To Do With Politics"

COQSURMER (Belgium), Sept. 11.

"A savant should be left in peace," said Madame Einstein in an interview she granted to Reuter at her villa here, after her husband's departure for England. She said that they had received no direct threats of Nazi violence and no attempts at violence had been made.

Her husband had left because he did not want that there should be any bother. "We have nothing to do with politics," she added.

Professor Einstein had not yet decided whether he would stay in England permanently.—Reuter.



Prof. Einstein.

AUSTRIA'S ERA OF MARXISM OVER

Dollfus On Construction Of New Era

VIENNA, Sept. 11.

The "Era of Marxism and Capitalism in Austria is over. We are determined to construct a new era on Christian and Guild bases with an authoritative leadership."

Thus declared Capt. Dollfuss, in speech at a patriotic demonstration of 70,000 people, this evening. He said that Austria was a German State, though her big brother had refused to understand her. Against other States they would have used sterner measures than they had used against Germany.—Reuter.

Dr. Mahomed Alam, who was presented with an address of welcome by the Karachi Municipality, is seen here speaking to the Councillors on civic and national problems.

ASSAM'S HUGE DEBT

"Province Accumulating Debts With No Means Of Stemming Tide"

CLAIM FOR JUSTICE

Governor Refers To "Profound Quiet In Province" And Says "Peace Is Won By Firmness."

SHILLONG, Sept. 11.

Opening the Autumn session of the Assam Council, His Excellency Sir Michael Keane, the Governor, referred to the financial position of the province and [illegible] the present position, remarking that the clouds of financial anxiety were now darker and even lowering.

The Governor added that at the end of the present financial year, the province would be in debt to an extent of at least a crore and a quarter of rupees, and the present prospect was that the province was simply accumulating debts with no means of stemming the tide of losses. Government had made all possible retrenchment in the expenditure and there was nothing left to be done except pruning, but it could no longer cover either the deficit or debts.

BREAKING AWAY FROM PRINCIPLE.

Replying to a suggestion to carry on work with one member and a minister, His Excellency said that that would mean breaking away from the principle of increasing association of representatives of people with every branch of the administration—a cardinal principle of reforms of 1921—which he believed was a counsel of despair, adding that such a step would be illegal.

Three heads of the revenue of the province had failed to retrieve the financial condition and any proposal for an extra taxation at the present juncture was out of question.

OIL REVENUE.

Referring to oil, which yielded Rs. 1 1/4 crores in the duties, he said that they were not allowed to touch the whole amount going to the Central Government. It was naturally a difficult problem to acquiese in the justice of that arrangement. The province had failed to get a representation at the third Round Table Conference to represent their case, whereas Bengal succeeded in establishing their claim to jute excise duty.

CLAIM FOR JUSTICE.

Referring to the talk that Assam would get a subvention, the Governor maintained that Assam's claim was for justice and not for charity. She fully realised the difficulties of the Central Government, but would respectfully urge that while a sacrifice was required from all, it should not be a poor province like Assam that should be asked to make the greatest sacrifice of all.

His Excellency, however, referred to bright spots in the economic outlook namely, tea industry which was more promising at present than for the last three years.

PEACE BY FIRMNESS.

Concluding the Governor said that he was glad to note that the political condition was one of profound quiet, the Government having won peace by firmness. He added that breakers of law might rest assured that with equal firmness and without bitterness and anger of revenge they would maintain it.—A. P.

Rugby. The biggest religious service in Scotland was held on football ground at Glasgow on Sunday when a conventicle to make the 15th anniversary of Boys Brigade founded at Glasgow by Sir Willim Smith was attended by congregation of 130,000.—B. O. W.

LAHORE SENSATION

13-Month Old Child Of Contractor Kidnapped On Return From Outing

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A baby-boy of 13 months was kidnapped on Sunday evening from the arms of his ayah, near the Lawrence Gardens, a much frequented promenade of Lahore. The child was brought home after an outing in the evening in a perambulator and was being taken to the house in the arms of the ayah about 7-30 p.m., when a bare-headed man, dressed in khaki shorts and shirt, drove up in a car and snatched the child away from the ayah and disappeared.

The alleged assailant struck the ayah, who struggled with him and there were blood-stains on the door of the car in which the man drove away with the child.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the child or the arrest of the culprit or such information as may lead to his arrest.

The father of the child, Mr. Puranchand Malhotra, is an incorporated accountant and a well-known contractor.

DESCRIPTIONS OF CHILD AND CULPRIT.

According to the description given to the police, the child is 13 months old, of fair complexion with black curly hair. The child was dressed in a white frock and blue shoes when he was kidnapped. There were, however, no ornaments on him.

The man who kidnapped the child is described as being 5 feet 10 inches in height and well-built and wearing large moustaches.

Inquiries at the residence of Mr. Puranchand Malhotra showed that the circumstances under which the outrage was committed were rather puzzling. While no clue as to the possible motive of the culprit or his identity is available, there seemed to be a clear indication of the fact that the offence itself had been carefully planned and deliberately executed by someone knowing the movements of the child and the ayah.

MYSTERIOUS MOTOR CAR.

The ayah had almost reached the house when someone seized the child from behind and drove away in a waiting motor car. The ayah made a rush at the stranger to rescue the child, but was pushed away and she was injured on the hand. The ayah said that the assailant drove away in a big blue car and this statement was corroborated by a chauffeur who said that he saw about fifteen minutes prior to the incident, an empty car as described, waiting with its engine running in the gateway of the house adjacent to Mr. Malhotra's.

Mr. Malhotra was away from Lahore at the time, having left for Delhi the previous day on business. The grief-stricken mother immediately informed the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who lives across the road, and he immediately telephoned to all the police stations and took every possible step for the detention of the motor car as described.

FATHER RETURNS HOME.

Mr. Malhotra returned to Lahore this morning. He said he had no enemies and he could not advance any theory to explain the motive of the diabolical injury inflicted on him and his grief-stricken wife.—A.P.

REVIVAL OF C. D. IN C. P.

Government Report Pays Tribute To Officers" "Judicious Handling"

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

"The revivial of the Civil Disobedience movement was the outstanding feature of the year under report," says a resolution of the local Government on the report of the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932.

"Owing to the continuance of the severe economic depression, conditions were favourable to the spread of unrest, but nowhere did the movement get out of hand, thanks to the judicious handling of it by district officials. All four commissioners agree in commending the restraint and firmnes with which the police dealt with situations, which were sometimes difficult. In spite of the subversive agitation relations with the public continued to improve and are now as good as they have ever been."

RISE IN VOLUME OF CRIME.

During the period under review the total volume of crime rose from 39,371 cases to 45,035, an increase of 5664. More than half of the increase were cases of public nuisance and similar nature. The number of dacoities was almost stationary and burglaries increased only by 5 per cent. The number of motor accidents was reduced from 645 to 590, fatal results occurring in 45 as against 52.—A.P.

VATICAN'S CONCERN FOR JEWS

"Treat Them With Christian Charity"

ROME, Sept. 12.

Jews must be treated with Christian charity is the injunction of the Vaticah, transmitted to Germany in a memorandum accompanying the ratification of the Concordat. The treatment of Roman Catholics is likewise mentioned.

The Reich has indicated its readiness to confer on the points raised in the memorandum. It is believed that the rumour of a hitch over the ratification arose out of the fact that the Vatican wished the memorandum to form an annexe to the Concordat.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, India, will take place at Calcutta on December 11 and 12. Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal will open the proceedings.—A.P.

MANCHESTER EXPERTS

To Visit London Shortly For Debates With Japanese Delegates

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Japanese Trade Delegation is busy, with the assistance of the Board of Trade Overseas Trade Department, arranging a programme of preliminary discussion with Manchester Experts, who will come to London very shortly, for luncheon, with the Japanese Delegates to consider the programme.

Mr. Kadono, the Special Japanese Assessor, will leave for India this week to assist his colleagues and enquire into the whole trade position.

He hopes to complete his mission there by the middle of November, before which it is unlikely that any formal definite negotiations can be held in London.

The Japanese Delegates expect that such negotiations will follow the conversations in India between British, Japanese and Indian cotton interests.—Reuter.

IN AID OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL FUNDS

Variety Entertainment At Opera On Monday

Under the distinguished patronage of H.H. the Maharani Saheba of Baroda, the National Council of Women in India are organising a Variety Entertainment in aid of its funds, on Monday (18th Sept.) at the Royal Opera House, at 6 p.m.

The National Council of Women in India was formed in 1925 with the aim of strengthening and coordinating women's activities, by federating the various associations working for the improvement of the position of women, and for social progress. It has for its object to establish a permanent link between the women's organisations of the different provinces in India, thus making it possible for them to work together for the material and moral advancement of women.

The National Council is composed of Presidency or Provincial Councils of Women, which link together all women's associations in their respective districts. This established inter-communication enables the N.C.W.I. to act as an exchange for social service in India, and a receiving centre for what is sent to us from the International Council of Women to which the N.C.W.I. is affiliated.

Tickets for the concert can be had at the theatre. Prices: Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Baroda. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb has decided to reach Bombay on Sunday next to be in good time for the concert to be given on the following day under her patronage by the National Council of Women.—A. P.

GANDHI-JAWAHAR PARLEYS ON TUESDAY

Trend Of Lengthy Conversations Which Are Expected To End To-day Is Kept Closely Guarded Secret

POONA, Sept. 12.

The conversations between Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu and Prof. Kripalani continued this morning and at 11/30 they dispersed.

They will be meeting again in the afternoon.

The trend of the conversations is a closely guarded secret, and it is not known when it is likely to conclude. But it is not expected that it will go beyond to-morrow morning.

ANDREWS FOR AFRICA.

Mr. C. F. Andrews told the Associated Press that he intends to visit South Africa and East Africa shortly after his return to England. He had postponed this visit in view of his visit to India but he intends to fulfil as soon as he gets back to England. He stated that the matters affecting Indian interests and of the most critical nature were rapidly coming to a head both in East Africa and South Africa.

Mr. G. D. Birla will be leaving this afternoon for Lonavala en route to Bombay.—A.P.

Mr. M. V. Pai, B.Sc., proceeded to England last Thursday for specialisation in Wireless and Cables by M. V. "Victoria."

SINGAJI FAIR'S ATTRACTIONS

Biggest Cattle Fair In C. P.

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The annual fair at Singaji in the Nimar District will commence on the 29th September and will continue tell the 8th October this year. Singaji is about five miles from the Railway Station and three miles from Singaji station on the B.B.C.I. Railway. This is probably the biggest cattle fair in the province and thousands of cattle are brought and sold.

It is said that exceptional facilities exist for grazing and watering cattle during their stay in Singaji. A cattle show will be held from the 1st to the 3rd October in which cash prizes will be given for cattle selected by the judging committee. Sanads also will be awarded. Improved and efficient agricultural implements will be brought to the fair by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and their use will be practically demonstrated.

All efforts will be made to ensure comfort and well-being of men and cattle visiting the fair. Any animal suffering from infectious or contagious diseases will be excluded from the fair under the orders of the Superintendent of the fair.—A.P.

A press communique issued by the office of the Village Uplift Board, Central Provinces and Berar, says that at a meeting of the Board held on the 23rd August last it was decided that of the pamphlets published by the agricultural department nine on general topics like manure, better cattle, field rats, etc., would be distributed. Details of the training class for village uplift work in Berar to be held from the 1st to the 15th October at Rahagaon in Amraoti District were discussed. It was decided that each department should arrange for the delivery of lectures in vernacular. A grant of Rs. 500 to the District Committee, Amraoti, for the expenses of the class was sanctioned. It was decided that Rao Bahadur Samarth should be invited to conduct the class. A. P.

NO MOLESTATION OF FOREIGNERS

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

The assertion that "Marxist provocateurs" are trying to induce the Nazi Storm Troopers to commit acts of violence against foreigners in Germany is made by Herr Rudolf Hess, the Deputy Chief of Nazis, in a manifesto threatening most severe punishment for any Nazi molesting foreigners.

Herr Hess also forbids the Nazi Party officers to maintain relations with foreign Fascist organisations.

SOMETHING GOING TO HAPPEN?

Mysterious Walking Out Of Guests And Army Officers Of Havana Hotel

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HAVANA, Sept. 12.

Leaving all guests who included Mr. Welles and several army officers without service, all employees of the National Hotel have walked out. No reason is stated, but rumours are rife in the city, in expectation of something happening.

When the wives and friends of officers started bringing food, soldiers on duty outside the hotel stopped further supplies. Officers in the Hotel thereupon issued a proclamation to the people denying rumours that they were trying to provoke the United States' intervention. It is reported that scores of rifles and small arms ammunition have been smuggled into the National Hotel concealed under the chassis of cars.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

No Midnight Running Of Trains In Cuba

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Admiral-Commanding of the United States' Squadron in the Cuban Waters, reports the situation is "absolutely unchanged, and, apparently quiet."

The American-controlled Railroads, Cuba, have decided to stop running trains from midnight rather than agree to the employees' demand for increased wages. The railway authorities declare the line being run at a loss and an indefinite lockout preferable to any further expenditure.

Rugby. Monday was the 20th day without rain in southern London. This means prolongation of holiday season. Further fires have taken place during the day in the dry country in Lincolnshire. Local fire brigade and civilians have been kept very busy.—B. O. W.

Baroda. The Federation of Jain Youth Leagues have started work in connection with the elimination of deep-seated social evils among Jains. It has resolved to educate opinion in respect of the initiation of minors, the use of the Deva Draya intermarriages among various Jain sub-castes and the problem of unemployment, etc.—A. P.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., By KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street Fort Bombay.